THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,350—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd June	PERSIA a	7951	.....	.....
4th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
17th "	CALEDONIA a	7688	.....	.....
30th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6958	.....	.....
4th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ..	10513
14th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	.....
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
8th Aug	SALSETTE	6 00	INDIA	7911
12th "	PARSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7533	.....	.....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
9th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	9021

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June 1911
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	22rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Saintonge	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	14th June,
b Somali	2,655	stoffregen	19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24. Marlow Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka.....	1695	Fri.	2nd June	6 a.m.†	direct.
Kola.....	1205	Thurs.	8th June	9 a.m.	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing 7th June, calling at Ports as inducement offers for particulars of which please apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha," 3957 tons, sailing on or about 3rd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd June, 1911.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino.	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino.	4,580	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Singl Tickets.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years.....	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 600 Single and Rs. 900 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ——to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued, subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Caledonien	4,130	Malber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat.	6,878	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,583	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	23rd Nov. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Ville de la Ciotat.	6,378	Eschenauer	16th June.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures the Disease either sex superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Ootcha,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened in approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 122. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Thread needle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,350,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,650,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	Do	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE OLDEST HOUSE
In the trade of Bombay
FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
and yet the house which is most progressively modern in its endeavours to secure individuality, original ideas and up-to-date requirements, is the well known establishment of
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
There is a Chinese saying :—
"*Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable.*"
We quite agree with the Chinaman's judgment which so forcibly expresses a practical truth In our case, we cannot but acknowledge and give unstinted praise to our
WATCHMAKING STAFF
for the extraordinary success and reputation earned by our Watches as Perfect and Reliable Timekeepers. It is chiefly due to our watch makers' co-operation, skill and assurance added to the fact that we persistently maintain the best and most experienced workmen at our Head Office at Bombay and at our Branch Establishment at Poona, that it is possible for us to obtain that
ACCURACY, DURABILITY,
and inexpensive up-keep so much appreciated by the Time-keeping public and which we are able to guarantee not only in every Watch we sell, but in every Watch we repair. Purchasers of our Watches and Clocks may know therefore that whatever sum is paid, the best value for the money is being obtained. In every case we prefer to emphasise the importance of
QUALITY-VALUE
rather than proclaim the low prices at which the meanest standard in quality can be purchased. Our efforts are consistently focussed in improving Quality and not in competing for
BAZAAR PRICES.
MARCKS & CO., LTD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!
The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail
A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**
Ask for it at
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE
3
GOLD MEDALS
AT
NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH
EXHIBITIONS
FOR
SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd June (King's Birthday).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 0-3	„ 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr.	18-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

J. N. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built OAK BIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA
FORT BOMBAY

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).
J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
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More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.
Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW
THE
OLD ENGLISH
FOX HUNT.
1,000 FEET LONG.
There is no outdoor Sport at Home which is more enjoyed by rich and poor than that of being out with the Hunt.
YOICKS TALLY HO
GONE AWAY.
A Film that will entertain you. Taken by permission of the Master of one of the finest Packs at Home and
A Programme of Excelsior Pictures.
TO-NIGHT
LAST NIGHT OF THE
GREAT SPORTING
ATTRACTION
"THE CUP FINAL"
&c. &c., &c., &c.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Re. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.
"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,
OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., D. Sc., F. C. S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited
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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 4th June.
ON SUNDAY, the 4th June at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Byculla, in the compound of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry cabinets and chiffoniers, marble tiled topped tables and teapoys, also open carved blackwood furniture such as chiffonier flower stands, lady's writing table and teapoys, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, mahogany square piano, by Scheidmeyer and Soehne, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, wind proof lamps, table ornaments etc., the property of A. Caroali, Esq., proceeded up country and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view 3 days before sale.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th June, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
The property of a lady, clothes presses, single almira, dinner waggon, meat safe, chairs, cots, copper pots, graphophone with rolls.
1 Elegant cottage piano, in good order
1 Mohogany grand cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 Safe, by Godrez, 36 by 27 by 26 inches single door.
Several gents bicycles by different makers.

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhagvandas Magonbhai, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Electric lamps, Kitson lamps, bell scale, big cupboards, tables, chairs, iron safe, old typewriter, show case, deal wood cupboards, clock, etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Elphinstone Road.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd June 1911, at 4 p.m. Bombay Time, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bohra Noorbhai Jafferjee, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1907, the undermentioned landed property.
All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tanements or dwelling-houses or sheds, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lower Mahim Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,698 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 135, New No. 3121, Old Survey Nos. 534 and 494, and New Survey No. 1831 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3401 (1) and 3401 (2), and Street No. 865 and 865 A, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Soonderdas, on the north by the property of John Girgol Fernandes and on the south by the public passage, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, at their office, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1911.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbon For Typewrit

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As To-morrow Saturday, the 3rd instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Ghatkopar.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable property.
Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and District of Thana containing by admeasurement 1,916 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by a private Road, on or towards the East by the public Road leaving to Ghatkopar Station and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter.
Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and District of Thana containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property described in Lot No. 3, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. I, on or towards the East by the public Road leading to Ghatkopar, and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter.
Lot No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Kerole in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 4,650 square yards, or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Oomerey, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by a public Road leaving Ghatkopar Station, and on or towards the West by a rain water gutter together with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Carol, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1911.

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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
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Distillers to H.M. The King.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 31.] [BOMBAY, June 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 9-16	1-13	
do. new	66 1-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	85 3-4	unchgd	
do. Govt. securities	84 1-4	1-3	
Bar silver in London	24 9-13	1-16	
do. 2 months' bonds	24 5-8	1-16	
do. in New York	53 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 31	unchgd	
do. at Berlin	20 44 1-2	unchgd	
do. at New York	4 86 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. short" London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2	1-3	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	unchgd	
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-4	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £30,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 6,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 9,70,000 " to Bombay
" 6,30,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 22,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 15·98, Bombay and Madras 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 11,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 37,30,000 " to Bombay.
" 8,80,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 57,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·00.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 80,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Limited demand.
Futures	... Dull.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 1,000
Mid Americans	... 5·22+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·62 +02	7·91 +01	7·83 +01	7·56 unchgd	7·14 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·96 +01	6·91 +01	6·88 +01	6·88 +01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 7,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... .
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,000
Exports to Continent	... 1,000
Spot Cotton—	... 15·85+05
Futures—Month of July	Advanced on favourable accounts and bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Oct	13·20+11

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 7-16—1-16
Futures—Month of July	...15·62+05
Do. do Oct.	...15·13+10
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

YARN.

40s Bunnar Mill Twist	... 11 7-8
George Magnall's Yarn	... 11 7-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Red Karachi	...34 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone of wheat—Easier.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Toriseat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...44 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...46 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.—Dunkirk.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dono.—Antwerp.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...52—1-2
Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...31 3-4—3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4+1-3

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3-11—Value—Steady.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 33-3
" " Mutton Tallow	... 36
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Weak.	

ARRIVALS—

"Torrington."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...11 5 1-4—Sellers,
Do Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady—Little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10-5—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Steady—Limited business.	
HARx similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...June-August.
Tone—Market quiet but steady.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 1 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	June—10—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10—Value.
	July-Dec—10—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	June—10 1 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10 1 1-2—Value.
	July-Dec—10 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	June—11—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11—Value.
	July-Dec—11—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	June—11 1 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 1 1-2 -Value.
	July-Dec—11 1 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Very small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [1st June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
14 Boxes Bullion.	9,60,000	London ...	Chartered Bank
21 Boxes Sovs...	15,30,000	Port Said...	do
2 Boxes Sovs...	1,50,000	London ...	do*

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 30th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	59	68,595
B B and C I Railway ...	55	64,121

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 31 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened weaker at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. 1s. 4d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private bills are not offering at all freely. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. August
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...178 1-4
Japan "	...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement and has improved during the day, closing with buyers as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 8 0
Settlement	... " 96 6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready and forward at 24 9-16 and 24 5-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 5-8 ex duty for ready bars and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 10 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	62 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The steadier tone of the American markets caused a stiffening in prices here, but the position of our market remains unchanged. There is no business passing in contracts, and prices are consequently more or less nominal. Quotations will be found below.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills for much the same styles as yesterday.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	356-7 June
Good saw Ginned Dharwar...		"	351-2 do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	"	325 do
Do M G do ...	...	"	323 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	304-5 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...		"	240-1 Janv.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	"	265-6 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	6,100 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·96 +05	7·91 +05	7·81 +05	7·19 +05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·03 +07	6·97 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07	6·95 +07 New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The decline both at home and locally continues.

We quote:—

Ready "	...	Rs.	11 10 0 B. T.
September ...	...	"	12 10 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May...		Rs.	7 1 0 B. T.
Yellow Gazerat ready ...		"	7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...		"	6 9 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	51 8 0
Mimbara	...	"	52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	"	57 8 0
Black Kutni	...	"	43 8 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	35 0 0
Forward	...	"	7 2 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote.—

Ready	...	Rs.	22 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	9 12 0 B. T.
May	...	"	10 6 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

Bold	...	Rs.	42 0 0
Small	...	"	40 8 0

MOWRASEED:—Tone quiet.

July-August	...	Rs.	6 15 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—The market is quiet.

We Quote:—

White Delhi	...	Rs.	4 11 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,677 1-2
Bank of Burma	13½
Bank of India	38
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	385
Kohinoor	600
Manockji Petit	2,675
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	960
Sun Mill	90

PRESS.

New Mofussil	865

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Treasher and Co.	530

A good lot of Badaam Piles has been placed at 91 C.D.

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	481 1-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	...	12,656 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	63,141 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	32,008 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	8,984 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	399 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	5,569 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	653 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,918 "
Jice ...	...	...	2,374 "
Myrabollams	...	...	3,913 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	10,786 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	378 "
Gram ...	...	...	7,519 "
Joowar ...	...	...	932 "
Maize ...	...	...	279 "

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs. 1,29,501
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 4,262
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 4,25,224
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 8,394

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs. 28,125
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 522
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 83,172
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,309

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1911 ...	...Rs. 11,156
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 402
Total earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1911	...Rs. 32,354
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,896

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th May 1911	...Rs. 7,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,835
Total earnings from 1st January to 20th May 1911	...Rs. 1,72,800
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 81,331

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 27th May 1911, by Council Bills...	a £ 5,213,879
Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 11,944,421

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The Bank of Bengal rate has been reduced to five per cent, it was reduced to 6 per cent on 11th May.

Manchester goods and the local yarn market are practically at a standstill pending news of new cotton crop.

Tea crop prospects are reported excellent everywhere except Darjeeling and Terai where blight is severe.

Pucca bales are quiet but steady, kutcha ditto. Gunny market opened steady with harder rates but declined slightly.

The share market was animated by brisk business in tea shares with rates firm.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 1.

Only three charters are reported but the berth bookings amount to 16,450 tons. It is probable that the present requirements of shippers for near positions are about satisfied, and that the interest in freights will shift forward to July. Most upcountry holders of wheat are still slow to sell and this does not facilitate export.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 1.

During the week ending on May 29th 2,83,598 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 59,61,352 cwts. as against 37,14,505 cwts. during the correspondent period of 1910.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st June, 1911.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission, Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	31	4	40 p.m.	15	58
Teheran ...	1	10	55 a.m.	2	37
Suez	1	1	50 p.m.	...	53

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tuhong and Manyuen. (1 6-11).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 2nd June.

430 Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under:—

Saturday the 3rd and Sunday the 4th instant.—Ride Club matches 1 to 6 (excluding match 1V which will be fired in June) close.

431. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Saturday the 3rd instant on account of the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

An Edict signalising another notable departure from ancient custom has been issued at Pekin. It decrees that Sunday, hereafter, shall be observed as a day of rest by the Court. No business is to be transacted on that day by Government officials unless in a case of emergency.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

RANDELL—May 22, at Coimbatore, Francis James Randell, late of the 60th Rifles and retired Head Master of the Coimbatore Catholic School, aged 80 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunset 6h. 1m. Sunrise 7h. 12m.

English Mail steamer "Caledonia" due at 6 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Sporting Attraction: "The Cup Final."

Maxim: "All things come to those who wait—on themselves."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT.—Nana Bhiwa, a beggar residing in a dharamsala near the C. P. Tank, reports to the police the theft of a bag containing Rs. 200 from beneath the pillow.

GOANESE INJURED.—A Goanese steward on board the s. s. "Mahomadi," named Antonio Francisco, while handling a plank allowed it to slip out of his hands. It fell on his right foot. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

INJURY TO HINDU LABOURER.—Nathu Visram, a Hindu labourer, was attempting to remove some boiling pitch in a bucket, when the bucket fell and the tar splashed upon him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Delta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-35 a. m. on Wednesday the 7th June. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 9-45 a. m. the same day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May was 1,947; the daily average being 62·8; and the total of new cases 711; of which 407 were Parsis; Hindus 234; and other castes 70. The number of children vaccinated was 39.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—A Hindu labourer, Dadu Laxmon, while painting the roof of the G. I. P. Ry. workshops at Matunga, slipped and fell from the plank on which he was standing. His back was seriously injured and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital for treatmet.

SUCCESS OF A BOMBAY MEDICAL GRADUATE.—News has been received in Bombay that Dr. Dinsha Darasha Baria, has passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, held in London, last week. He has been prosecuting his medical studies for the last year and a half, in London, and passed the examinations for the conjoint diploma of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. of London, last year, and the qualification of F.R.C.S. of Edinburgh, in the early part of this year. Dr. Baria will be returning to Bombay at the end of this year. He is the son of Dr. Darasha H. Baria, Chief Medical Officer to the Dhrangadhra State, in Kathiawar.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Gowrishankar Jaishanker, (50) a Brahmin sweet-meat seller. The deceased, it appeared, was suffering loss in his business and was consequently driven to incur heavy debts. He was much depressed and took opium. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—At an inquest, touching the death of Appa Rama, it was ascertained that while cleaning a carding machine in motion in the Apollo Mill at Parel, his right hand was caught in the machine and seriously injured. He was extricated and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where his injuries were dressed and as he refused to stay in the Hospital, was allowed to go home. Tetanus set in and he was again taken to the Hospital where he died. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day:—

March ..... Is that you Mc Allister?.....Arr. Ord Hume
Valse .....Chantilly .....Emile Waldteufel
Selection .....Songs of Tosti . Arr. J. Pougher
Descriptive Piece A Mill in the Black Forest...Eilenberg
Valse .....The Barcarolle ...Oscar Petras
Entr'acte and Ballet Music ...Rosamunde .....Franz Schubert
Selection.....The Girls of Gottenberg.....Ivan Caryll

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," June 2.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia," which arrived in harbour this morning, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Christopher, Mr T S
Coutts, Mrs
Dhar, Mr W
Geneste, Miss L
Harris, Mrs
Mayne, Mrs H B
Mackison, Mr J W
Moore, Mr G
Orchard, Mr W J
Parandham, Mr B
Rao Shahio, K P P
Sawyer, Miss D
Simson, Mrs H and infant
Sewell, Mrs L H and infant
Shepherd, Mrs
Sharangpani, Dr S N
Shuttleworth, Capt R G
Stephens, Mrs C E
Tarrant, Mrs and 2 children
Wood, Miss P
Wright, Lt A H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adam, Mr G
Abbott, Mr E G
Bahadurji, Mr D N
Baikeley, Mr W
Bukeley, Mrs
Davis, Mr E C
De Cottlogan, Revd G E
Ghosh, Mr S
Hay Mr R
Jamshetji, Mr
Lawsley, Mrs
Lucas, Capt T C
Millett, Mr G P
Maxwell, Mrs H M
Mackison, Mr J P
Marriott, Capt K J H J
Pearse, Capt W P
Roberts, Mr R W
Rainshaw, Mr P C
Smith, Major F A
Stinton, Mr S E
Shorrock, Mr A G
Scott, Mr J F
Wanroman, Mr L
Weir, Mr J
Wheeler, Rev E M and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Ballingall, Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Guthree, Mr J T
Norman, Capt E H

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Rosenthal, Mr A
Rosenthal, Mrs and infant
Habib, Mr A
Habib, Mrs
Vesser, Miss

Gold and Silver Medals to commemorate the Investiture of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at Carnarvon will be issued by the Royal Mint.

Despatches received in Berlin from Dar es-Salaam quote the "Germen East African Magazine," the official organ of the German East African Government, for the statement that big finds of diamonds of the finest quality have been made in the neighbourhood of Bagamoyo, a coast town thirty miles north of Dar-es-Salaam.

POLICE COURTS.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

Five Accused Sentenced.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Haji Jiwa, Kassam Currim, Hassam Rasul, Abdul Rehman, Mahomed Talib and Ibrahim Hafiz were charged with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly on the Mohurrum immersion day, by Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the first, second and fifth accused; Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman defended the third and fourth accused, while Mr. B. T. Desai was for the sixth accused.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, detailed the broad facts leading to the prosecution and then discussed the evidence against each individual accused.

On the evidence, his Wordship held that the charges against all the accused, except the first, were proved beyond doubt. In the case of the first accused, it was unsafe to convict him as his case was not free from doubt though it was a case of suspicion.

Mr. Solomon asked the Court to take into consideration the youth of the second accused and he appealed to his Worship not to send him to jail but to give him stripes. He also mentioned that the fourth and fifth accused had been in custody for over four months.

The first accused was accordingly acquitted and discharged; the second was sentenced to three months', the third to six months', the fourth and fifth to four months each, and the sixth to six months' rigorous imprisonment. They were further bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for a period of one year after their release from jail.

RASH DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Rehman, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. G. H. Khairaj, charged Jina Jagjiwan a carriage driver, with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. G. H. Khairaj appeared for the complainant.

The accused's carriage had dashed into the motor-car on the 7th May last, but the accused said that it was in consequence of his horse shying at another motor car which was passing by. The evidence showed that the carriage driven by the accused came suddenly from behind and dashed into the car, the two shafts of the carriage piercing the back of the car.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30 or in default, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Rojanna Baloo, a Hindu, with selling six grains of cocaine and with being in possession of cocaine without a license. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday night, in consequence of certain information received, Mr. Sargon gave two marked coins to one Shanker Gopal and sent him to the accused to buy cocaine. The accused received the money and gave two packets of cocaine to Shanker, when he (the accused) was arrested. Two more packets were found in the accused's possession. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 75.

A PARSEE WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Beramji Bomanji entertained a large number of guests last evening at Maneckji Seth's Wadi, in the Fort on the occasion of the marriage of their son Nusserwanji, to Miss Shirinbai Merwanji B. Darukanwalla, daughter of the late Mr. Merwanji B. Darukanwalla. Both the bridegroom and his father received numerous presents of shawls and cash and amongst those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. T. S. Dawson (Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute) Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pomfret, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. P. M. Baker, Mr. P. W. Greenstead, Mr. F. Oliveira (Fourth Presidency Magistrate) and Mrs. Oliviera, Mr. M. Breslaner and family, Mr. G. F. Chalk (Coroner of Bombay), Mr. F. G. Jones, Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Mr. H. K. Suntoke, Dr. Dhanjibhai, Mr. D. D. Postwalla and members of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade and of the Bombay Co. of the Poona Volunteer Rifles. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to refreshments, and a wedding cake was cut by the bridegroom's father.

MAGIC OF THE RAILWAY.

Grand Trunk and the Great West.

Seven short years ago the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was merely a red ink line drawn across a piece of paper. The red scrawl spread itself across the map of Canada with one end on the Atlantic Ocean, the other dipping itself into the Pacific.

To-day the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is practically completed. From Winnipeg to the Rockey Mountains stretches one of the best-laid, easiest-graded, most highly equipped pieces of railway in the world. Over a thousand miles of road express trains run with a grade which enables them to carry, with one engine, 100 carts loaded to capacity.

The prairie section alone is a vast system of itself. Its main line and its branches, completed and under construction serve a territory of the finest wheat land in America, in extent more than four times the areas of the whole wheat-growing belt of the United States.

The rapidity and efficiency displayed in its construction make it one of the wonders of the railroad world. And this very rapidity of construction has created another wonder—a development of the country through which it passes, a settlement so rapid and so complete that it marks an epoch in the history of the civilisation of the North American Continent.

From all directions settlers are pouring into the Canadian West, attracted by the reports of success of those who have gone before. This modern Hegira marks the occupation of the last great fertile area of agricultural land open for settlement. But although the resources of the railroad and of the communities along its line are being taxed almost beyond their capacity in caring for and locating the rush of immigrants, the movement has only begun.

All sections of the prairie country are sharing in the general influx. Take, for instance, the Yorkton section. Around Yorkton for years there has been a prosperous settlement. It was previously served by a railway branch running east and west. The Grand Trunk Pacific has shot out a branch from its main line north from Melville to Canora through Yorkton, cutting that section in two, and bringing transportation facilities to thousands of acres of fertile land hitherto neglected on account of its distance from a railway.

Another branch stretches north from Young towards Prince Albert, about a hundred miles away. Of this line, about 30 miles, or one-third of the distance, is completed, and the remainder is under construction. Settlers are pouring in in hundreds to take advantage of the cheap lands, which the coming of the railway will double, or more than double in price in a few years' time. Southward from Melville runs another branch, which will be completed this year.

From Tofield, Alberta, a branch runs south towards Calgary, the largest city in Alberta.

Away to the west, near the end of the prairie section and 160 miles west of Edmonton, another branch is being rapidly constructed to tap the immense coal fields of the Brazeau River.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

There is a probability that the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea has broken off the coast of Arabia. The winds at Saugor Island and the neighbouring places are now feebly cyclonic and indicate the existence of an area of disturbed conditions in the north of the Bay. The rainfall has accordingly ramained in abeyance in north-east India, but have continued fairly general in Burma. Falls has occurred in most places in the Central Provinces. The temperature remains five degrees or more above normal over the Punjab.

The chief falls are:—Port Blair had two inches of rain, Victoria ·3 inches, Moulmein, Rangoon and Diamond Island, one inch.

The forecast shows that thundershowers may occur in Simla and the Mussoorie hills with no change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Multan; the minimum is higher than usual at all stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi. Night temperature is in defect at that station but in excess elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·47" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Indore and Bhuj. Day temperature is in slight defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is below normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain D Martin, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Bramley, 2,797 tons, Captain W Rutten, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer York Castle, 436 tons, Captain Mais, sailed yesterday for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain T Denker, arrived here yesterday from Hamburg April 20 with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo....Lt Comdr...G V Fortesth....RI Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 1.

Brinkburn.....2433 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Banca.....3794 Colyer .....P & O Co
Brazilisha .....2438 Bhowdon .....G Cotton & Co
Cleveley .....2440 Keogh .....T Morrison & Co
Dwarka.....769 Moxon .....M M & Co
Gymerie.....2558 Williams .....S Tajboy
Galles.....555 Wratt .....
Galavale .....2441 Scearf .....
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....A Yule & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Lhasa .....860 McDiarmid .....N F...N F...M M & Co
Mamoa.....805 Kaes murin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3490 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Malda .....1261 Bamber .....M M & Co
Neuenfels.....3541 Denker.....W & A Graham & Co
Norkowa .....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Queda .....3944 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Sinan Jehan .....2566 Born .....Sinan S N Co
Satti.....502 McBean ... .
Wardha.....2564 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2502	Beckett	Dunkirk	6-6	J Finlay & Co
B City of Lahore	4424	Macpherson	Karachi	5-6	K Nixon & Co
C & B Dargai	2297	Murray	N F...N F	J M & Co	
Da K Cuba	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	10-6	M M & Co
F York Castle	3.67	Mais	Hull	1-6	W & A G & Co
G Mohammadi	1.52	Geddie	Mauritius	6-6	B & P S N Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Genoa	5-6	B and P S N Co
K Baron Cawdor	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	6-6	W & A Graham & Co
L Heim	753	Erikson	Bangkok	6-6	N F C & Co
M Killerton	2412	Purdie	Dunkirk	6-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian	4534	Lord	Liverpool	10-6	W & A Graham & Co
P Daylight (ship)	3568	Byde	Baltimore	S Oil Co	
Q Alexandra	2454	Waters	Dunkirk	7-6	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Clan Sinclair	3200	Smith	N F...N F	J F & Co
3	Hydone	2277	Bines	Dunkirk	8-6 T Morrison & Co
4	Baralong	2361	Scounay	Antwerp	3-6 W & A Graham & Co
5	Mashona	2005	Iablaier	Antwerp	10-6 W & A Graham & Co
7	City of Manchester	3563	Martin	Liverpool	2-6 K Nixon & Co
8	Massilia	3250	Browne	Liverpool	5-6 W & A Graham & Co
9	Bingo Maru	3374	Parsons	Kobe	2-6 N Y Kaisha
10 & 11	Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	6-6 P & O Co
13	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	3-6 P and O S N Co
15	Bramley	2783	Ruthen	Philadelphia	2-6 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Saraswati ...443 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
G W V D
Lhasa .....860 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co Offside Q
Palamcotta.....2237 Diamond ...Durban .....15-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Neuenfels	Denker	Hamburg April 30

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Duke of York ...	Tong	Antwerp
	Kemta.....	Selin	Persian Gulf &c
	Trieste	Visnich	Trieste
	Africa	Siberich	Trieste
	York Castle.....	Mais	Hull &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
steamer Bramley, Ruthen for Philadelphia &c.
" City of Manchester, Martin for Liverpool via Karachi.

The steamer Clan Sinclair, for Liverpool began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
30	Satlej	Calcutta
30	Camberwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,660 cwts oilcake, New Mofussil and Co ; 6 bales silkwaste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 275 bales cotton M Jathabhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Civilian s—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 bales animal hair, T Jamal ; 100 bales hemp, Ebji Omersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bramley s—4,006 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—210 cwts cashew nuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,900 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 175 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 300 cwts gum, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy ; 605 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 1,600 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 4,024 cwts linseed, C Boggiano 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

Mashona s—900 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kilkeran s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Alexandra s—5,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbes s—4,500 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Feroozi s—100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 1,005 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

Civilian s—2,001 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,500 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales cotton. G A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton 600 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 450 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—210 cwts termeric and 50 cwts gum olibanum, R Damji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—12 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

Delta s—200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts sharkfins, D Dinshaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist M M Esabhoy and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—445 bales cotton, M Bussan Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—249 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20 and 27.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
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do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 2nd June, 1911.

LADY WILSON'S LETTERS.

SIR JAMES WILSON, K. C. S. I., who retired from the Indian Civil Service as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab last November, something like a quarter of a century ago married a daughter of the late Dr. Norman McLeod, a celebrated Scotsman of letters, from whom she has inherited literary gifts. She wrote a "Life of Savanarola," "Forty Scenes from English History" and other works, while Sir James devoted his pen to the preparation of a Punjabi Grammar, settlement reports, a Gazetteer and treatises on tribal customs in the Gurgaon. From Sir James's list it would appear that there was no lighter side to his life. But Lady Wilson has just given us a sprightly volume of "Letters from India," which shows there may be bright moments even in the strenuous life of a high Government official. The friends to whom she addressed her letters, now collected and published, were fortunate in having a correspondent who spared no pains to keep them in touch with life in India and must have looked forward to them with more eagerness than most, whose missives run, with growing monotony. "Well; and hope you are, will write more next mail." Lady Wilson's early days were very much like those of every newly-arrived bride; but she manages to make her account of them more readable than more attempt to do and draws life-like sketches of the home and home-life which must have caused her friends to open their eyes in wonder. Yet there is no exaggeration in them, no striving after effect. To a girl just arrived from home the prospect of a bungalow without windows and walls without pictures must have been distressing, but she saw the humorous side of it and found amusement even in reading a file. "I once had the temerity to read a long file," she writes. "It reminded me dreadfully of a man I once met, who was so accustomed to writing historical leaders for a well-known newspaper, that if you made a trivial remark about the latest outrage in Ireland, he instantly harked back to the death of Abel and traced outrages through every successive century, till he reached the occasion of Pat hitting his landlord on the head and announced his opinion of how he should deal with the fact. The analogy lies in the necessity that overworked officials seem to feel laid on their consciences to recapitulate in a file, every one on the heels of the other, the history of the whole development of the circumstances under discussion, for reference, as they call it. But surely they all know for instance, what taxes are already imposed in India and need hardly enumerate every one of them and their genesis, before stating which of them might be reduced in view of a bumper harvest." Pity Lady Wilson did not serve on the Decentralisation Commission and was not invited to give an opinion as to how to cut down expenditure.

Lady Wilson gives us a pretty picture of a butterfly, a neighbour with whom she sometimes read Molière, and whose children went over to play, when they were too much joy for their mother. "She is such a pretty creature, dainty and petite, very pale, with delicately cut features, dark blue eyes and a mass of soft brown hair fashioned in a low coil on her neck, a most attractive voice and a pathetic smile. She awakens my deepest pity. She seems as though she had been born to be a butterfly and I could picture her so well at garden-parties or at a dance, prettily dressed and saying airy nothings to a crowd of admirers. But to her life has been dealt in another measure. Nature has not given her much power to tackle difficulties. Her children are too much for her, life too much and her means too little. There is something else too much for her, which is at the bottom of her hidden sadness and which I can guess, but never hear. All I can do is to try her to keep on the surface of things." She describes a dance in Jhelum, where everybody had a superfluity of partners and "Jim" was perfectly happy in his own way in attendance on an old lady who carried both price-nez and ear-trumpet, and who estimated the contents of the room, the ladies' dresses and jewels and their partner's pay and financial prospects—a cross between the questioning spirit and a public valuator. Full of human kindness and sympathy, Lord Wilson found her evening spoilt by the heartless treatment a Parisienne debutante meted out to such a good-looking young captain with whom for the first half of the evening she alternately danced and disappeared. After supper a change came o'er the spirit of their dream. "You should have seen his poor face when she first gave an extra and then three of his precious dances to an old general, a hero riddled by shot and shell and held together by rivets, yet dancing as if he had only lived to dance." The despondency of the youth depressed the writer who ruminates as to whether love itself will live or die. "What do we know about anything? I suppose all of us have loved some one best in our lives, but who could exactly say why? Some microbe settles on the brain, the victim calls it his or her ideal, but would the very mother of the microbe recognise her mite beneath our magnifying glasses ? "

Into abstruse matters Lady Wilson does not plunge. She is a great admirer of the Indian people and they seem to have appreciated her friendship. "If the sahibs would only talk to us about themselves," an Indian remarked to her. "We are a sentimental people. We could be so easily influenced if they would only tell us what they think and feel and let us understand their ideal." "That they will never do," was Lady Wilson's reply. "You may guess what they think by what you see them do. They will work for you and die for you and if you were to cut them up you will certainly find India written on their hearts. But they won't talk about it and if they were more emotional and did they would have different natures and lose something by the exchange." Lady Wilson gives us pleasing anecdotes of many of her husband's more prominent colleagues, whom most of us have only known in official reports, but who appear to have been quite human after all, but she gives away no State secrets and tells us nothing which will set Society by the ears as other lady letter-writers have done. And when she left India, the tribute to her distinguished husband Lady Wilson most appreciated, was that of an Indian official who told her that the lessons in honesty industry and conscientious discharge of his duties which he had learnt in his early days from his kind and sympathetic master and guide, would ever remain in his heart of hearts and with the help of God he would follow them to the last moment of his life.

THE "OLD BOMBAY" EXHIBITION.

IT is an encouraging sign to see that preparations for the Exhibition of Old Bombay are being launched so satisfactorily and speedily. Signs such as these are the best earnest we could have that Bombay intends to make a display on the occasion of the visit of their Majesties that will be worthy of such a unique event and creditable to the city. The idea of holding an exhibition, which will give representations of portions the city as they appeared in its earliest days, is a happy one. To residents of the city few exhibitions could be contrived of greater interest, while to visitors it will afford a concrete and instructive example of the progress which has been effected in many branches of our daily life under the direction of British administrators. There should be no the least doubt that such an exhibition, combined with a fancy fete will be a great success, and will afford delight to thousands during the few weeks in which it will be held. We are told that it is to be held on an unprecedented scale. It will be something much bigger than the fete which was so successfully held during the last Delhi Darbar, but with their experience of that occasion the executive committee are probably not too sanguine, when they anticipate that the guarantors will not be called upon to make any actual contribution. However a guarantee fund is necessary and with the executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the King's visit, opening it with a promise of twenty-five thousand rupees, there should not be great difficulty in obtaining guarantees for the rest of the necessary sum. The question of a site does not appear to have been definitely settled, although we do not anticipate that any difficulty will be met in obtaining the use of the Esplanade maidan Government have granted its use provisionally, provided no serious objection is raised by those cricketers and polo players who are usually in possession. We do not think either will object to the little sacrifice which they may have to make. By the end of September the cricket season will be advancing to a close and all the important fixtures will have been played. The ground will again be available for sport in January, which is earlier than the date on which the polo tournament usually starts. Polo players will therefore be deprived of their ground only for practise matches, and it ought not to be impossible to arrange for them to play on another site during the last three months of the year. Golfers too will lose a portion of their course, but no doubt they will be willing to confine themselves to the Marine Lines maidan, as they already often do when occasion demands. There can, on the other hand, be not the slightest doubt that the maidan is the most suitable place for such an extensive exhibition as it is proposed that this shall be and it would be a thousand pities if it should have to be in any way curtailed or cramped on account of considerations of space. The occasion is one on which Bombay should be willing to suffer some inconvenience in order to appear at its best. The executive committee has already set four sub-committees to work and their composition assures us that with the Sheriff at their head as chairman of the undertaking, the efforts of the organisers will be thorough and unremitting.

SHIVAJI'S CENOTAPH.

GREAT satisfaction will be caused by the notification of the Government of Bombay, that the hill-fort of Raygad, the place which contains the cenotaph of Shivaji, will henceforward be better looked after, as it is declared a protected monument within the meaning of Lord Curzon's well known Act. This once celebrated fort which played such a prominent part in the history of the Marathas and which from its impregnability, was compared by Grant Duff to Gibraltar, was long neglected like other forts in the Deccan under our rule, and even the Marathas were indifferent to the royal fortress—as its name implies—though some of their best traditions are connected with it. A generation ago, the late Mr. James Douglas could write : "No man now cares for Shivaji. Over all those wide domains which once owned him lord and master, acquired by so much blood and treasure, and which he handed down with care to the Rajas of Kolhapur, the Bhonsles of Satara, and their Peishwas in Poona, not one man now contributes a rupee to keep or repair the tomb of the founder of the Maratha Empire." This is all changed now and people, especially the Marathas, care much for Shivaji's memory. It was really pathetic to see the spot where the last rites were performed over his remains completely overgrown with weeds and totally uncared for. The same writer when he visited it in 1850 saw only "a mass of weeds, trees growing up through the pavement of its *Dharamsala* ; its temple foul and dishonoured and its god cast down to the ground." And he feelingly asked : "Will not the Bombay Government do as much for the tomb, the temple and the arch of Sivaji as it does to conserve the architectural remains of Tudor and Stuart ?" He rightly suggested that the few crambs that fall from the archæological bureau would suffice to keep in repair this historic memorial. This had some effect, for Lord Reay's attention being called to the neglect, he caused the necessary repairs to be made to Shivaji's cenotaph. But twenty-five years elapsed and the monument again fell into a woeful state. From time to time complaints were made about the sad neglect and we wondered that no Maratha chief or Jaghirdar ever offered to keep it in repair. The Bombay Government has once more generously come to the rescue, and issued orders for a thorough repair. It has moreover declared it a "protected" monument and therefore all future repairs are assured. It is but proper that this, albeit humble, mausoleum of the Maratha hero should be at last put on the same level as those other and far grander monuments of the Moghuls. The fort of Raygad is in the Kolaba Collectorate and is a very imposing object to those passing on the road from Mahableshwar to the sea through Mahad and Dasgaon. Saivaji was married there as well as crowned in it. He also died there and his body was burned according to Hindu rites with great solemnity. Then over his ashes was erected a *samadhi* or cenotaph, an empty tomb sacred to his memory. In course of time the tomb was completely lost sight of and there is still some doubt as to the real spot ; but that near the temple of Mahadev is generally believed to be the place where rest the ashes of the great man of the Deccan.

MR. W. NICHOLLS who leaves for England to-morrow, joined the Fire Brigade, in 1890, when, in consequence of the disastrous Apollo Street fire, it was determined to reorganise it. When he joined, there were seven steam fire engines, four of them worn out, and eight manual engines, which dated from 1840, fifty years previous. He leaves the Brigade with 13 permanent stations, eight horse-drawn and two motor steamers, one petrol driven engine, one chemical engine, and all the fittings and apparatus of a well equipped Brigade. He has improved the personnel in a like manner, and the Fire Brigade bears a deservedly high reputation throughout the East. Mr. Nicholls will retire after 36 years' active Fire Service—nearly 21 of which have been spent in Bombay with an unblemished record for honesty, efficiency and zeal.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 27th May, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward mails of the 26th May, passed Suez at 1 a.m. yesterday.

IT is stated that the Amir of Kabul before leaving Jellalabad gave orders that a census of Kafiristan should be taken.

IT is notified that the despatch of stores to and from Chitral, including Chila Drosh and Dargai, will commence from June 1 and will continue until October 31, after which no stores will be despatched at the ordinary rates.

PROCEEDINGS for the election of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the late the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi will commence on the 17th inst., and the counting of the votes will take place on July 19th at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona.

MR. J. McNEIL, I.C.S., has been nominated to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon'ble Mr. D. L. S. L. Cameron, C.S.I., Mr. C. H. Armstrong, has been elected a member of the Council in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath resigned, and Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, has been elected in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu deceased.

THE Lisbon *Seculo* reports that the Decree for the separation of the Church and State has caused a protest in the island of Madeira. A priest started a campaign against the Government, and when the authorities ordered his arrest, the whole population turned out in his defence. The Government have ordered energetic measures to be taken.

QUOTING from the *Tageblatt*, a Dalziel's message from Berlin, states that the English engineer, Sir William Wilcocks, well-known for his irrigation scheme in Mesopotamia, has sent in his resignation and left Baghdad as the results of a dispute with the Vali.

THERE are now in Russia 12,064 "Small Credit Institutions," or to give them an English name corresponding to their real functions, "Peasants' Banks," run by and for and on the resources of the Russian peasantry with a minimum of supervision by the Government. The amount of money dealt with by these institutions exceeds £25,000,000.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

COURTS, NOW AND THEN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

NOW.

SCARCELY less brilliant than the first Court of the reign was the second on Tuesday night, which was held last night in Buckingham Palace. The attendance was very large and the presentation list quite full. Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll was in the Court circle, and wore a dress of black net profusely adorned with jet and diamond embroidery. The bodice had diamonds and jet over soft tulle round the décolletage, and the sleevelets were of tulle. The train was of oxidised tissue, over which was draped some very fine old black lace. It was attached with a diamond girdle. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara necklet and corsage ornament, also the jewelled badges of several orders. The Duchess of Devonshire, who was in attendance on the Queen as Mistress of the Robes, wore a dress of rich white and silver brocade, the bodice trimmed with old rose point lace. The train was of this exquisite lace over silver gauze, and her Grace's ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The Marchioness of Graham had a beautiful dress of pale-blue satin which was shot with silver, giving a fascinating shimmering effect. It was cleverly trimmed and draped with very beautiful lace, which was caught with diamond ornaments, and the lines were followed with delicate and effective traceries in diamond jewelling. The train of pale-blue and white Brocade was embroidered near where it was attached to the dress and again at the hem with brilliants. It was draped with lace and lined with pale-blue satin. Lady Graham wore very imposing and beautiful diamond ornaments. The Countess of Jersey's dress of grey chiffon was daintily and harmoniously embroidered in shaded grey pearls in long lines and festoons. The train was of grey and silver brocade in a particularly pretty design, and it was lined with chiffon. Lady Jersey had a diamond tiara, necklet, and corsage ornaments. The Countess of Leicester, who presented Lady Bridget Coke, wore a soft dress of blue and white chiffon, elaborately embroidered in silver and paste, over blue and silver shot tissue; the train was of soft rich blue velvet and was lined with satin. Lady Leicester had a diamond tiara necklet and corsage ornaments. The Countess of Minto had a dress of rich white satin, which was thickly and beautifully embroidered by clever Indian fingers in bright silver thread. There were lines of embroidery down either side, and a deep panel at the back. The bodice was finished with very beautiful diamond jewelling on palest mauve satin, while the sleeves of tulle were wrought with diamonds and silver. The train was of silver tissue, veiled with mauve chiffon. An all-round diamond tiara, a diamond riviere, and cluster necklet of similar stones were worn, also diamond corsage ornaments and the jewelled badge of the Order of the Crown of India. The Countess of Caledon wore an ivory-white satin gown. Over it was a tunic-shaped drapery of ivory-white chiffon embroidered in diamond work, the shoulders caught with diamond tassels, and the tucker round the decolletage of diamond network. Three carnations shaded from pink to mauve and mauve to purple were fastened in the bodice, and the train of ivory-white satin was lined with white and finished with tails and sprays of silver roses. An all-round diamond tiara, diamond necklets, and ornaments were the jewels worn with this beautiful costume. The Countess of Northbrooke, who were a charming Court costume in delicate hues and beautifully embroidered, carried a bouquet of white orchids mingled with white iris, and tied with oxydised silver. The jewels worn included an all-round tiara, a collar and necklet, and bodice ornaments of diamonds.

A very beautiful dress was that worn by Lady Weardale. It was of clear amber satin, veiled by net the same beautiful colour, and it was embroidered all over in liquid-looking gold, in diamonds, and in silk, with long lines and graceful festoons of small flowers in the most delicate tones of pink and blue and yellow and green. The effect was handsome and harmonious. The lines and festoons of the bodice were continued down the skirt, and on the bodice, near the decolletage, were soft folds of tulle, followed by lines of brilliant embroidery. The train was of Egyptian blue and palest gold brocade in large and effective design. Magnificent diamond ornaments were worn. Lady Savile chose a complete costume in tones of gold. The dress was of canary-coloured, soft brocade with a design of large flower clustors in dead gold. It was draped in long plain swathing round the figure, and the bodice part was also swathed, with black white diamond embroidery round the decolletage and in loops down the sleeves. The train of cloth of gold was lined with gold gauze, and was trimmed with a long black tulle scarf and gold leaves. Diamond ornaments were worn. Minnie Lady Hindlip was attired in a dress of jet embroidery, with diamante trimming, the bodice finished with tulle, over which was an effective embroidery in diamonds. The train of oxydised silver tissue was veiled with black lace and attached with a diamond girdle. Lady Grenfell's dress was of a lovely soft shade of grey green and gold brocade, trimmed with gold lace and with gold and brilliant embroidery. The train of black and gold tissue was veiled with green chiffon and trimmed with gold rose trails and foliage. It was attached with a gold girdle. Lady Cheylesmore's dress was a lovely one of gold brocade, partially veiled by a tunic-shaped drapery of apple-green chiffon, embroidered in a beautiful design with dull gold thread, studded with emerald and diamond jewellery. The train of apple-green chiffon was showered over with brilliant silver paillettes. Lady Cheylesmore wore very beautiful diamond and emerald ornaments. Lady Inverclyde was wearing a rich ivory-white satin dress, draped over an under-skirt of mauve chiffon, caught with crystal cords and tassels. The train of mauve satin was wrought with roses raised in silver and shades of mauve. Diamond ornaments were worn. Lady Inverclyde presented her second daughter, the Hon. Muriel Burns. Lady Moreton wore a delightful gown of flame-coloured and gold brocade, the border of fine gold embroidery and the bodice softly trimmed with lace and jewelled embroidery. The train was in shades to correspond. Diamond ornaments were worn. Viscountess Coke, who was presented by her mother-in-law, the Countess of Leicester, wore a silver and white broche dress and a train of real lace over cloth of silver. Lady Worsley, presented on her marriage, wore a dress of white satin shot, with silver. The corsage was of lace, and the train of cloth of silver was veiled with rare old lace. Diamond ornaments were worn. Lady Violet Brassey wore a white satin dress, veiled with diamante and bugled net, finished with a sash of soft rose-coloured chiffon. The train was of rose-coloured velvet, lined with pale pink, Lady Kathleen Drummond's dress was of cherry-coloured and gold satin, and chiffon Pekin over old family lace, arranged with clever touches of black. The train of black velvet was lined with rose and gold tissue. Lady Charles Fitzmaurice wore a lovely gown of pink brocade, veiled with a single tissue of pale-blue chiffon, daintily wrought with pearls and glittering bugles. The train of ivory hued satin was lined with pink, and trimmed with a cluster of shaded soft pink, flowers. Diamond ornaments were worn. Lady Bridget Coke was wearing a lovely presentation dress of white charmeuse, with lace and crystal embroidery. Her train of lisse, embroidered all over in crystal, was lined with satin. The Hon. Mrs. Warde's dress was a very handsome one of sapphire-blue moire, relieved with silver embroidery, on black chiffon. The bodice was almost completely of lovely Brussels lace. The train of black chiffon velvet was arranged from both shoulders, and was trimmed with chiffon. Diamond ornaments were worn. The Hon. Rachel de Montmorency's white satin gown was draped with white ninon. The bodice was finished with lace and dainty silver embroideries. The train of primrose-hued satin was veiled with painted gauze in harmonious colouring, caught with bows of satin. The Hon. Mrs. John Gretton wore a dove-grey chiffon dress embroidered with pearls, and finished with deep pearl fringes from a tunic-like drapery of superb old Italian point lace. The train of grey chiffon velvet was lined with chiffon ; very handsome diamond ornaments were worn. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton chose a dress of Egyptian blue and green chiffon, embroidered with gold, showing out brightly, and showing at one side a panel of green and blue veiled with gold gauze and caught across with gold cords and tassels. On the front of the bodice was a large blue gold and green butterfly. The train of green and blue was showered over with diamante and lined with black and gold gauze In one corner was a mammoth butterfly in blue, green, and gold.

THEN.

Chroniclers of Court fashion are by no means twentieth-century innovations. Despite of all that is said regarding the dislike of notoriety with which our ancestresses are credited, and which is supposed to have made them shrink from publicity, the dresses which were worn by the Royal Family itself, their ladies in waiting, the Diplomatic circle and the rank and fashion who attended, were eagerly discussed over eighteenth century tea tables, and formed delightful topics for the gossips who met to talk over the doings of the Court and its immediate circle. The "Ladies' Magazine" delighted its readers with full and detailed accounts of the gay dresses and the extravagant headgear of the ladies of society who shone like planets in a starlit firmament which used to be gazed at from afar by the country ladies whose lives were spent in quiet seclusion. Enrevanche, the splendour of the Court functions in the days of George III. and Queen Charlotte was a byword, and the fashions seen at the receptions at St. James's were second to none probably in all the Courts of Europe. "The Queen," said a fashion chronicler of the "Ladies' Magazine," 1794, in describing the dresses which were worn on her Majesty's birthday, "appeared in a very elegant crepe petticoat, embroidered with white, purple, and orange-coloured satin, and stripes of black lace; the train, a dark satin, figured with orange-colour and lace; the whole forming the most elegant dress we remember her Majesty to have appeared in for several years past." Passing to the Princess Royal, we are told that she was dressed in "a very rich crape embroidered with stripes, laced with gold and stripes of purple and blue foil; train, and elegant purple satin, embroidered with gold." Princess Augusta had chosen for the occasion a gown of rich embroidery, with green and purple strewn with foils and tassels, and a train to correspond, elegantly embroidered, while the petticoat of the Princess Elizabeth's Court dress—we are particularly told—was embroidered very richly in gold, with wreaths of white foil and laurel, her train being of "coquelicot," worked in gold. There was a rage at that time for gold and silver, for rich embroidery tassels stripes and spots. In this as in many other points dress in the closing days of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth resembled that of to-day. The description of the gown worn by the Countess of Pomfret on this historic occasion is almost modern except for the old-fashioned phrasing. Lady Pomfret was "elegantly attired"—according to the same chronicler—"in white and silver, the ground strewed with sprigs and stars of silver, with festoons and falls of silver gauze, edged with wreaths of silver foil flowers enriched by brilliant foil stones, and finished by a deep silver fringe, tied up with silver cords and tassels; round the bottom of the petticoat, a beautiful broad border, embroidered with roses, lillies, and medallions, and flounced with deep silver fringe." It is doubtful whether we are half such slaves to the whim of the moment where clothes are concerned as were these ladies of a couple of hundred years ago. From the Queen herself to a Miss Dundas, with whom the list closes of fashionable ladies, crape was worn universally. In fact, there is not a single dress of which it can be said that any other material was used in its fabrication. As regards the embroidery, it was of the most varied description, and, like the schemes of to-day, flowers played a large part in its construction. Miss Sturt, obviously a debutante of the time, wore a white crape drapery trimmed with leaves of convolvulus ; while Miss Irby had wreaths of white satin leaves caught up with gold chains. Purple flowers formed the scheme on Mrs. Henry Drummond's white-and-gold toilette ; while a border of green and brown oak leaves, likewise on white crape which was born by Mrs. Rolle, was described by the fashion writer of the day as "very elegant." The same writer was moved to enthusiasm in the case of Lady Manners's gown, which was given as follows :—"A very rich white and gold dress, the drapery turned up with very large bunches of superlatively beautiful white flowers, a plumpe of white ostrich feathers nodding gracefully on her ladyship's head."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. B. T. Roussac, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma, has been appointed Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma at Ratnagiri, vice Mr. H. J. Inman, who has been retransferred to the Government of Burma.

With eff

MILITARY FORCES IN INDIA.

QUESTION ASKED IN THE HOUSE.

Possible Economies on Native Units.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, replying to Colonel Yate, said His Majesty's Government did not contemplate any reduction of the British forces in India, but was fully prepared to consider favourably any proposals the Indian Government might find it in their power to make for effecting such re-adjustments in native units, with a view to economy, as could be carried out without a loss of efficiency to the Army in India as a whole.

SITUATION AT FEZ.

TANGIER, MAY 31.

Colonel Gouraud's column, assisted by General Dalbiez from Fez, reached Fez on May 26th after heavy fighting.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

A telegram from Tangier states that the Sultan has asked for a garrison of five thousand men to be stationed at Fez and Mequinez in order to maintain order. The Sultan declares that the withdrawal of the French from Fez will be a signal for revolution.

LATER.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Tangier wires that despite assurances of immunity by the French and by the Maghzen, the fertile district of Limta, outside Fez, was sacked and burned on the very eve of the relief of the city by a detachment of the Fez garrison commanded by officers of the French Mission.

The correspondent adds that eight women and children were publicly sold in the market. The Moors under the British protection suffered severe losses. The Sultan appears to be actuated by a spirit of vindictive cruelty, and the impression created among the natives in Fez, is almost indescribable.

ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

Imprisonment Advocated.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1.

Giving evidence before a committee of Congress, Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney-General, expressed the opinion that imprisonment was the most effective means of enforcing respect for the Anti-Trust Law.

The Chairman asked why no criminal proceedings had been instituted against the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts.

Mr. Wickersham said, "We only secured the decisions in those cases during the last fortnight. The question answers itself."

KAISER TO MEET THE TSAR.

HELSINGFORS, MAY 31.

The German Emperor will meet the Tsar in the Finnish Skerries in June.

A GIANT LINER.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The giant liner "Titanic" was successfully launched at Belfast to-day. There were ten thousand spectators.

GERMAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Provisional Commercial Agreement with Japan.

LADY DUDLEY IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

SYDNEY, MAY 31.

The Countess of Dudley's motor-car got jammed between two trams in the forenoon of to-day. Her Ladyship had a hairbreadth escape from disaster, and was much shaken and bruised.

OPIUM CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

Proposal to Meet in October.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1.

America is proposing to the Powers that the Opium Conference at the Hague meet on October 1st.

AUSTRIAN EMPEPOR'S HEALTH.

VIENNA, JUNE 1.

It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor Francis Joseph left Goedoelloe for Vienna, to-day, restored in health.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Middlesex drew with Essex at Leyton and Notts with Lancashire at Nottingham, both the first-named counties leading on the first innings.

The M. C. C. beat Leicestershire by 299 runs at Lords.

THE Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will dine with the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Keigh to-night.

GREAT HEAT IN ENGLAND.

Followed by Destructive Thunderstorm.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

The recent tropical heat has culminated in a series of thunderstorms in the home counties flooding downs, streets and stations.

At Epsom after the racing, the crowds were in a sorry plight.

SIX men were killed by lightning on Banstead Downs, and the destruction of houses and cattle is reported from several places.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Yesterday's thunderstorms were the severest experienced for years. Seven persons were killed including five returning from Epsom, of whom two were policemen.

Many buildings, including two churches, were struck in London. Pentonville prison was also damaged.

LATER.

The full extent of the damage caused by yesterday's storm has not yet been ascertained. There were four inches of rain in London in an hour and a quarter.

SUNSTAR'S VICTORY.

Derby Winner Finishes Lame.

LONDON, MAY 31.

In spite of the sweltering heat the crowd at Epsom was one of the biggest that has ever assembled in England.

Mr. "Jack" Joel, leading in Sunstar, was warmly congratulated.

The place betting was 7 to 4 on Sunstar, 9 to 4 against Stedfast. On the others, the betting was proportionate to the odds.

The time was two minutes 36 4-5 seconds.

The horses finished in the following order:—Paryxus, Eton Boy, Cellini, Bannockburn, Bachelor's Hope, Sydmonton, Atmah, Helicon, Zobieski, Adam Bede, Duke of Lancaster, Zoizal, Chelys colt, Maaz, King William, Longboat, Pietri, All Gold, Norminf, Alan Melton, Royal Eagle, Bridge of Allan and Kel D'Or.

Sunstar's jockey, Stern, in an interview, stated that the result was never in doubt. He had a clear run throughout. Sunstar, however, jarred himself rounding Tottenham Corner, and finished lame.

[The horse, incorrectly named Chely Scott in previous cables should be described as the Chelys colt.]

PARIS-ROME AEROPLANE RACE.

Airmen at their Destination.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

M. Beaumont, who is a French naval officer, and M. Conneau, who were taking part in the Paris-Rome aeroplane race, arrived in Rome at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They flew direct from Pisa in three hours.

Frantic and enthusiastic crowds were on the roof-tops and upon the doms of St. Peter's. The Pope was a spectator from the windows of the Vatican.

M. Beaumont made altogether three flights from Paris.

M. Garros left Pisa hours ahead of M. Beaumont but fell, damaging his machine.

CENTRAL HULL ELECTION PETITION.

Sir H. Seymour-King Unseated

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Sir Henry Seymour King, the Unionist member for Central Hull, has been unseated after eight days' hearing of the petition against his election.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

Test Match Postponed.

MEADOWBROOK, MAY 31.

In consequence of a heavy downpour here to-day, the first of the polo matches for the America Cup has been postponed until to-morrow.

MEADOWBROOK, JUNE 1.

There is every likelihood of the test match being again postponed.

FATALITY AT POLO MATCH.

Death of Lieut. Banfield.

CAIRO, JUNE 1.

Lieutenant Banfield, Adjutant of the First Battalion, Welsh Regiment, was thrown from his pony during a polo match and died of the injuries.

THE RECENT CENSUS.

Population of Scotland.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

According to the Census the population of Scotland is 4,759,445. There is an increase of 287,342 in the industrial counties of Lanarkshire, Fife, Dumbarton and Renfrew.

GREENWICH TIME.

LISBON, JUNE 1.

A decree has been issued providing for the adoption of Greenwich time in Portugal, from the 1st of January next.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REMARK ON JUDGES.

Question in the House.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The question of Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to the judges was raised in the House of Commons to-day. The Deputy Speaker pointed out that Mr. Churchill had used the expression unconsciously biassed, Nevertheless, were he pressed for an opinion, he should deprecate the observations which were upon the border-line of order, for it was most important that the rule against attacks upon judges should be observed.

Mr. Lyttleton contended that the impartiality of judges had been impugned, and that Mr. Churchill should be asked to withdraw the imputation.

The Deputy Speaker deprecated carrying matter any further, and the incident closed amid considerable excitement, which was caused by Mr. Churchill, who had been refused leave to speak, saying across table, looking at Mr. Lyttleton, "monstrous misrepresentations."

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Further Discussion between Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

To-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, during the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit, the discussion which arose about Mr. Weston's order in the jail visitors' book was renewed. There was another breeze between the Advocate-General and Mr. K. B. Dutt during the discussion over the suggestion of forgery made, by Mr. Dutt.

The Advocate-General.—On the 153rd day of the trial of this charge has been made. The question was put yesterday and Mr. Dutt undertook to show to your Lordship the question which was put to Mr. Weston on the subject. We have searched records and can find no trace whatever of any such question in connection with this matter.

Mr. Dutt.—Assuming for the sake of argument there is nothing in Mr. Weston's conduct to show that we have assailed that document.

Mr. Justice Fletcher.—I don't see how you can very well put that to Major Weinman.

Mr. Dutt.—They say he brought in to the counsel on the 6th when the counsel went there. Our case is that it was not shown to the counsel on that day and our contention is that it was not in existence then. We hear from this gentleman's mouth for the first time in this Court that this document was shown to counsel on the 6th.

The Advocate-General.—If any such palpable false charge of forgery was put forward in an English Court, that member of the bar and his client would be swept out of the Court for making such an unfounded charge.

Mr. Dutt.—Fortunately sweeping out of the Court is not in Advocate-General's hands. Mr. Justice Fletcher will deal with it when the question arises.

Major Weinman was then cross-examined by Mr. Dutt. The witness was asked a number of questions regarding a remark in the jail visitors book made by the witness to the effect that he was "interviewed by two of Dutt's crews." His Lordship observed that it was very improper remark made by the witness as the world "crew" there referred to two Calcutta barristers, Messrs Keys and Chaudhuri.

Witness said he did not mean any insult to those two gentlemen and he did not know that visitors book was a public document.

The witness is still under cross-examination

OSTRICH FARMING.

Experiments in Las Bela.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

The Wazir of the little State of Las Bela, South West Baluchistan, has been investigating the capabilities of the State for the rearing of ostriches. It is believed that the climate and soil are eminently fitted for that industry and now that the Jam Saheb has returned from Quetta to his State, it has been decided that the State shall devote a considerable sum to the experiments in ostrich farming.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

Reported Grant of Charter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 1.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" publishes an announcement that the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of the charter for the Mahomedan University provided a sum of twenty-five lakhs of rupees is deposited in a bank for the purpose.

ASSAM BORDER TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 31.

At the instance of Messrs. Barry and Co., the Indian Tea Association at the last meeting decided to address the Eastern Bengal Government urging the strengthening of frontier posts in view of the recent Abor outrage and inquiring if the report of a punitive expedition in the next cold weather could be confirmed. The managing proprietor of one of the gardens on the frontier apprehend neighbouring tribes may be insisted by recent trouble to raid his tea plantation, especially as at the approach of rains it is customary to withdraw the border posts. Certain tribes in the immediate west of Abors and north of North Lakhimpur subdivision are feudatories of the Abor tribe and may cause trouble.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a gravity water supply at Itarsi station on the North-East line of the G. I. P. Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision during 1912-13 of one thousand additional covered goods-wagons for the North-Western State Railway.

Mr. L. F. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade Provincial Service, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from the May 2, 1911.

PORTUGUESE MISSIONS.

The Separation Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, JUNE 1.

The law separating the Church and the State in Portugal comes into force next month. An important question is likely to crop up, if it is to be applied to the ecclesiastical buildings opened by the Portuguese Mission in India. According to Chapter 4 of the Law of Separation, the Catholic ministry is granted free use of episcopal palaces and parsonages. This would mean that the Republican Government in Portugal reserve to them the right of ownership over these properties and that they could take possession when they want them for public utility as is contemplated by the law. This aspect of the question will be resented by the Portuguese prelates where there are several ecclesiastical buildings to the Mission either erected at the expense of the money drawn from the Portuguese treasury or purchased by special allotments during the monarchial regime. Soon after the conclusion of the Concordant between the late King of Portugal and the Holy See in 1886 by which a few parishes of the Verapoly Mission were ceded over to the new Portuguese diocese reconstructed under the Concordat, the Verapoly Mission claimed compensation for certain buildings including the Church of St. Francis Xavier and St. Mary's Convent in British Cochin which were transferred to the jurisdiction of the new diocese. This question formed a subject of lengthy correspondence between the King and the Holy See.

When it was pending disposal, the Catholics of British Cochin memoralised the two contracting parties against the claims advanced by the Verapoly Mission. A strong point raised by them was that the church and convents in Cochin were built by public contribution and that therefore the Verapoly Mission had no right to claim any compensation for them. After careful consideration of the question and contentions put forward by the Catholics of British Cochin, the late Pope Leo XXIII decided it by awarding compensation of Rs. 30,000 to be paid to the Verapoly Mission.

Some time after the settlement of this claim, another equally important transaction was effected involving the purchase of a big building and extensive land from the late Mr. Vernede at the cost of Rs. 18,000 which was paid by the Portuguese Government. The third item of expenditure met from the Portuguese treasury was in connection with the building of the present Santa Cruz Cathedral in Cochin and a sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the then Portuguese Government.

Article 31 of the Separation Law lays down that edifices and churches which till now have been devoted to public worship of any religion or are in course of construction for this end and do not pertain to the State or any other administrative body, shall henceforth be inalienable without the consent of the Minister of Justice and may at any time be expropriated for public utility at their actual value with reversion to the State for their future benefit. The law is applicable to ecclesiastical buildings, either in Portuguese territory or in British India where the Portuguese Missions have been established under the Concordat. The Portuguese prelates in India will no doubt oppose any action which will be taken by the Republican Government to assume possession of properties situated within the Portuguese dioceses in India. The spirit of the articles in the Separation Law relating to ecclesiastical buildings is in opposition to the intention of the Concordat, according to which certain privileges were accorded to the King of Portugal, as the patron of the Padroado in India. By virtue of this patronage the King of Portugal was required to meet expenses necessary for the maintenance of the Royal Padroado in India.

When the Catholic Church has been separated from the State by the Republican Government, the Concordat between the Holy See and the King of Portugal becomes null and void. The cause of this separation has not been furnished by any act on the part of the Holy See either by non-fulfilment or infringement of its conditions. The benefits conferred upon the British Catholics subject to the Padroado Missions were in consideration of the patronage exercised by the King of Portugal and since he has ceased to be the patron, the Republican Government cannot claim any right over the properties acquired by a mission in India at the expense of the Portuguese treasury when the patronage was in existence.

EROSION AT DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

The "C. and M. Gazette" understands that owing to the erosion of the river, the civil hospital at Dera Ghazi Khan is being dismantled, being removed to the new station of Choratta, where the hospital will be re-established. A good deal of progress is being made in the laying out and erection of the new town and in a short time some 3,000 houses in all will be occupied or available for occupation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Captain A. M. Mills, 18th Lancers has been selected to succeed Captain A. S. Hay, 31st Lancers, as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Meerut.

Captain W. M. Fitz H. Turner, 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, succeeds Captain J. K. D. Langhorne as Instructor in Gunnery, Karachi, in July next.

Lieutenant Beck, 98th Infantry, Lieutenant Martin, 90th Punjabis, and Lieutenant Philip, 119th Infantry, have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant Saulez, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to the 86th Heavy Battery.

Lieutenant N. G. S. Richardson, 1st Battalion, Sc forth Highlanders, has been appointed an extra side-de-camp to Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia.

Captain J. C. Dick, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th South Lancashire Regiment, Territorial Force.

Major H. B. Smith, R.F.A., Adjutant, 5th Brigade, is on promotion attached to No. 63 Battery.

Colonel G. B. Hodson, D.S.O. 57th Rifles, has been granted an extension of tenure of command to May 9, 1912.

AN examination of the accounts of the French Ministry of Agriculture has failed to reveal any trace of the serious irregularities, the existence of which was recently reported in the Press.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Visitors' Accommodation Filling Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

In connection with the visitors' camp at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, it is stated that the applications already received are sufficiently numerous to fully justify the fixing of the maximum rate of £3 per day by the Durbar Committee and more will probably be received. Visitors who pay £3 per day will get full value for their money, the arrangements made for them being complete in every way. They will be in buildings and not under canvas and in matter of personal comfort they will be as well off as the English officials who are the guests of the Government.

ARMY INTERPRETERSHIPS.

Examination in French and German.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Sanction has been accorded to the institution of an interpretership examination in French and German for military officers in India. The examination will be held once a year commencing on the 3rd Tuesday in January at Calcutta and Bombay and will be conducted by a board which will consist of two British officers, assisted by an educated native of the country the language of which forms the subject for the examination. A fee of Rs. 100 will be granted to each of the two British officers of the board, in addition to the usual travelling and detention allowances, and a similar fee of Rs. 100 will be paid to a civilian member of the board. Applications to attend these examinations will be submitted through the proper channel to the Chief of the General Staff and should reach Army Headquarters not later than October 15, annually.

CATTLE IN MYSORE.

Hindus and their Protection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 1.

A movement to protect cattle against being overworked and slaughtered is being pushed forward by a group of orthodox Hindus in Bangalore City. They are about to memorialise the Maharajah's Government to pass a regulation, prohibiting the slaughter of cows, and have obtained about 5,000 signatures of persons interested in the matter.

ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

Two European electrical engineers passed through Peshawar en route for Kabul. The Amir is hoping by their aid to establish electric power installation for his factories where the scarcity of fuel has been a cause of serious difficulty for the past few years. There is apparently water power available within a short distance of Kabul.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

During the week ending 27th May there were 12,963 seizures and 11,917 deaths from plague in all India. Deaths in the provinces were:—Bombay 601, Bengal 231, United Provinces 2,520, the Punjab 7,692, Burma 161, and Madras 13. There was no case in Baluchistan.

FRENCH OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Disappointing Results.

The latest statistics published concerning the number of those who are accepting the benefits of the French old age pensions scheme show that the response is still but a fractional one. In the Department of Lozere those who have signed the necessary papers total only one-third of the pensioners who were calculated upon. In the Department of the Marine the proportion is greater, and is now equal to about two-fifths of those provided for. In the Sarthe, on the other hand, barely one-fifth have subscribed their names. In the urban population the proportion in some cases is somewhat greater. The Department of Labour estimated that there would be 75,000 pensioners at Toulouse, but only 17,000 gave in their names before the first list was made out, thought since then the number has been brought up to 40,000.

One of the best results has been obtained at Pontivy, in Brittany, where 1,400 out of 1,600 expected have already taken out papers. Nevertheless those who are responsible for the Old Age Pensions Bill in its chief characteristics make no secret of their disappointment concerning the lukewarm manner in which it has been received. Several explanations have been offered for the want of enthusiasm which is so manifest, and men of different political parties have suggested an improvement which might dispose of some of the chief objections which are offered to the scheme.

One of the first of these suggestions is the proposal to reduce the apparent harshness of the clause which makes it obligatory for certain classes of workmen to become pensioners. More advanced Radicals insist that the amount of the pensions will have to be increased and the age at which pension begins will have to be reduced before the scheme receives the ultimate sanction of the working classes.

49 DAYS' LETHARGY.

Strange Case of Russian Prisoner.

A remarkable case of protracted lethargy is reported from Ekaterinoslav, and is being closely followed by the medical men in St. Petersburg. The subject is a peasant aged twenty-one, who is under arrest.

So far back as March 19 the young man fell into a comatose state. Eyes and mouth were closed. All efforts to restore animation were without result. After the lapse of a fortnight, during which the prisoner had no food or drink of any description, he got up, said a prayer, and lay down again. The prison authorities believed that he was simulating lethargy, and were not convinced of the contrary until his apparently lifeless body was driven to the court of justice and examined by a special commission, including medical experts.

The young man was then taken back to prison, where he remained until April 14, still receiving no food, and showing no signs of consciousness. Eventually he was removed to the Zemstvo hospital, where he is now lying. Artifical feeding was resorted to with satisfactory results, and the emaciated appearance of the patient has now changed for the better. The lower part of his body is quite non-sentient. No bed-sores have developed.

There are signs that the prisoner is recovering control of his faculties, and the hospital doctors are of opinion that, although he can neither move nor speak, he hears everything that is said to him. One of the experts watching the case goes so far as to maintain that the auditory sense has been active during the whole forty-nine days that the lethargy has already lasted.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE advanced state of "The Oxford English Dictionary" has made the publication possible of "The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English" adapted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler from the greater work. Messrs. Fowler are the authors of "The King's English," which is so widely known. In this Concise Dictionary they have given a large amount of space to common word making copious use of illustrative sentences; all uncommon words have been treated as curtly as possible, and the severest economy of expression has been practised. Colloquial, facetious, slang, and vulgar expressions have been admitted with freedom. The spelling adopted is for the most part, but not invariably that of "The Oxford Dictionary"; and the pronunciation and the etymology of words are indicated. "The Concise Oxford Dictionary", which will consist of 1,056 pages, will be sold at 3-6 net, and the trade has already ordered a very large number of copies.

Mr. John Long has in the Press for early publication a work of great interest especially in view of the approaching Coronation. It is entitled "The House of Teck." A Romance of a Thousand Years, and is written by Mr. Louis Felberman, favourably known by his important work. "Hungary and its People."

Two problems in the art of translation still remain insoluble, although they are attacked afresh every year. No scholar has yet produced the perfect translation of either Homer or Heine, and the task is likely to furnish material for many Herculean labour in days to come, as in days gone by. The latest to essay the work of rendering Homer into English verse is the Rev. H. B. Cotterill, whose version of the "Odyssey" has just been set in hand by Messrs. George G. Harrap and Co., for publication towards the close of the summer. Mr. Cotterill accepts in the main the principles laid down by Matthew Arnold in his "Lectures on Translating Homer," and has even adopted the hexameter as the most suitable measure. He has tried to produce a version corresponding line for line with the original, and the characteristics which he has particularly sought to impart into his verse are rapidity, directness, and vigour. These qualities, he believes, can only be satisfactorily secured in English by the use of Homer's own metre, but the hexameter he employs is more accurate and vigorous than the fluent, dactyllic line of Longfellow. Mr. Cotterill's translation will be published in a handsome quarto form, with twenty-four original illustrations by Mr. Patten Wilson.

The clever lady novelist who writes under the pseudonym of G. Colmore has become deeply interested in the Suffragist movement, and has just finished a novel, to be published by Mr. Stanley Paul, embodying her views upon this burning topic. The story is entitled 'Suffragette Sally," and the heroine will be found in a poor little servant maid, who gives her life for the cause. G. Colmore has already proved, in a remarkable story devoted to the problem of vivisection, that she is able to inspire the purpose-novel with a spirit of ardent enthusiasm, and in the cause of woman's freedom she has a subject after her heart. It is farther rumoured that a prominent lady suffragist is one of the principal figures in her new book.

Another book devoted to the subject of Votes for Women comes from America, and this time the author, although a woman, is dead against the cause. Mrs. Molly Elliott Seawell fills in America somewhat the same position as E. Hallam Moorhouse does in this country; she is one of the very few women who have written with knowledge and judgment upon naval affairs. She now deserts the sea for the hustings, and in "The Ladies' Battle," shortly to be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., exhorts her fellow-countrywomen to protect their personal dignity by abstaining from the struggle for the vote, and by resting content with decent maintenance at the hands of their own husbands.

Speaking of the Navy, recalls the fact that there are few writers more popular with both branches of the service than Major W. P. Drury whose excellent play, "The Flag Lieutenant," brought the spirit of the ward-room across the footlights. Major Drury has half a dozen books of short stories to his credit, and now Messrs. Chapman and Hall announce a new one, with the ingenious title "Long Bow and Broad Arrow"—a name which suggests at once the pulling of "long yarns" about service life. At the same time, there is being issued from the same house a popular two-shilling edition of Major Drury's earlier books attractively bound in a picture cover, and some of them illustrated by Mr. Arthur Backham and other well-known artist.

The gay Parisienne, whose charms were wont to be so prettily acclaimed in a certain popular opera, is about to find a serious apologist in a critical volume appearing under the auspices of Mr. Heinemann. The author is M. Octave Uzanne, and the theme of the study, "The Modern Parisienne," is the evolution of the Frenchwoman of to-day. In her M. Uzanne traces a rapidly-changing type, whose newly-acquired qualities may serve to introduce new developments into the character of the nation for which she is responsible.

"Dick Donovan" (Mr. J. E. Preston Muddock) has written "The Romance and History of the Crystal Palace," tracing its history from its inception in 1847 to the present day. The work, fully illustrated, will be published under official sanction by L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar-buildings, Drury-lane, London, and sold at the low price of 6d. The author makes a strong plea for the retention of the Palace as a national institution, and in view of Lord Tenterden's million-guinea scheme, and the forthcoming Festival of Empire, Dick Donovan's book appears at an opportune moment.

The Cambridge University Press is busy with new arrangements for its series of popular handbooks called "The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature." The fourteenth volume in the collection has just been published in the shape of Dr. C. S. Myers's "Introduction to Experimental Psychology," and during the next month a number of important additions will be made to this useful library of popular knowledge. Among these may be mentioned "The Ground Plan of the English Parish Church," by Mr. Hamilton Thompson; "Aerial Locomotion," by Mr. E. H. Harper and Mr. Allen Ferguson and "Electricity and Locomotion," by A. G. White. Early in the autumn a further batch of volumes will appear including a scientific study of Hypnotism by Dr. Betts Taplin, past president of the Psycho-Medical Society and an ethnological study of New Zealand by the Hon. Sir Robert Stout K.C.M.G. In more classic fields of literature Mr. J. T. Shepherd will discuss Greek Tragedy, while Professor W. Lewis Jones will write upon King Arthur in History and Legend. The volumes may be had at 1s. in cloth binding or at half a crown in leather.

Miss Sophie Atkinson is one of those happy beings who are able to illustrate their own books, and her pen and brush alike have found sympathetic material in the island of Corfu, about which she has written and illustrated a book for Messrs. Herbert and Daniel. Her treatment of an attractive subject is both legendary and actual, for she begins with the story of Nausicaa, and ends with her own personal experiences. Between the two poles she touches upon the traces of the early Greeks and the days of Roman dominion, tells stirring tales of Frankish overlord and outland pirates, and treats carefully the record of the Napoleonic campaigns and the half-century of British occupation. Of the island as it is to-day, she has much to tell. With quick sympathy she sketches the peasant life of the time, its vintage and olive harvest, fasts and feasts, weddings and funerals, and all the simple joys and sorrows of an unspoiled rustic community.

Another pleasant travel-book is promised by Messrs. Witherby and Co., the scene being now a little-known district in the wilds of New Zealand. The author is Miss A. M. Moreland, and the title of her book "Through South Westland." The author has traversed the region upon horseback, and has to tell of wonderful forests, stretches of lakeland and mountain, swift rivers bursting from the prison of the glacier, and vegetation of a tropical exuberance. The life of the natives is intimately described, and the whole book is an attractive introduction to an unfamiliar world.

Still more Coronation books, and most of them worthy of consideration! From Messrs. George Allen and Son is to issue Canon Macleane's "The Great Solemnity of the Coronation," for which the Bishop of Salisbury has written an introduction. Here, we are told, is an attempt to present in an easy and readable form the results of recent scholarly research into this unique and magnificent rite. The historic and liturgical significance of each item is explained, and a special edition, beautifully bound, has been prepared for the use of those who have received his Majesty's command to be present at Westminster on June 22.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, whose Home University Library is already an established success, announce a new series of books to commence publication next autumn. These volumes are prepared under the auspices of the Nobel Institute, and deal with prominent problems of the Peace Movement and of International Law. All the books will be written by first-rate authorities, and the prevailing impetus towards the policy of arbitration should secure the series a considerable audience in this country.

Messrs. Greening have nearly ready a new satirical novel, by Mr. William Caine the author of "Boom." It is called "The Devil in Solution," and is reported to contain a light-hearted skit upon modern men and manners, and to abound in portraits (humorously veiled) of prominent leaders of social life to-day. The amusement afforded by the book is likely to be considerably enhanced by the inclusion of a number of comic sketches by Mr. George Morrow, to whose lively pencil the works of Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. C. L. Graves owe so much.

THE NINTH WAVE.

A Worldwide Superstition.

THOSE who live on the waters, and are familiar with the sea in all its different phases, come to differentiate and label the waves that break over their vessels. Such has been the custom, says a writer in the "Globe" from time immemorial, and Virgil went to the trouble of furnishing a regular catalogue. He sang of the friendly wave, the sinister wave, the wave of good tidings, the wave with the shining hair. Each of the waves was surrounded by a wealth of lore, and thus it came about that the ninth wave was spoken of with bated breath as one that wrought death and destruction.

The superstition concerning the ninth wave is worldwide. It is to be found in Hindoo mythology, among Iceland fishermen, and has affected our own mariners. Tennyson, in the "Holy Grail" refers to it:—

"And watched the great sea fall
Wave after wave, each mightier than the last,
Till last a ninth one, gathering half the deep,
And full o' voices, slowly rose and plunged,
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame."

Seamen professed to be able to tell th ninth wave almost by instinct, and during a storm they held their breath when this wave struck the ship, for they believed that none but the ninth could send them to the bottom. So convinced were they of the havoc wrought by the ninth wave that they ofttimes spoke of it as the death wave. The spot where it broke was believed to mark a burial ground of the dead. On the other hand this wave was credited with conferring benefits. In Scotland it was firmly believed that it would cure cows of distemper, and its aid was often enlisted in such circumstances.

THE MYSTIC NUMBER NINE.

According to Ovid a wave that came after the ninth, and before the tenth, was the greatest of all, and though this statement led to many regarding the tenth wave with fear it never became a widespread superstition. The mystic number nine seized on the soaring imagination. The responsibility of these waves was assigned to various individuals and causes. Neptune, along with his spouse, Amphitrite, and his son Triton, was for long regarded as all powerful. He exercised sway over his satellites, though in an unguarded moment Æolus did contrive to wreck the Trojan fleet, and was sternly rebuked for his evil work. Plato was of the opinion that the waves and tides of great height were caused by a huge animal in the sea, and attributed the ebb and flow to its respirations. Aristotle exhibited greater powers of perception when he attributed them to the sun, though the sun's pull is weaker than that of the moon. All manner of acts were performed in order to placate the various gods and monsters, and thus ward off any evil that might arise from the ninth wave.

Thus it came about that ships' figure-heads were employed, the idea prevailing that if a god were flattered by his image being placed on the prow, he would preserve the occupants of the vessel from all harm. Vows and oblations were made to these gods, and temples were dedicated to them on shore. With the advent of Christianity the old pagan gods were degraded and swept away. Our old friend Davy Jones is merely a polite term for the devil himself, who in turn is the degraded god Deva.

The superstition concerning the ninth wave is closely allied to the superstition that is attached to the ebb of the tide. The belief that people die on the ebb of the tide has been fathered by many of our greatest intellects. Shakespeare makes Falstaff die "even at the turning o' the tide." Dickens was very fond of playing on this idea. More than one of his characters was affected, when in extremis, by the ebb of the tide, and in the case of Barkis "it being high water he went out with the tide." Lit le wonder, therefore, that people of less intelligence should be affected by this superstition. Just as the ninth wave was the only one that would wreck a ship, so it was generally supposed that a man would not die until the ebb tide began to run. If he survived one ebb tide he was certain to live to the next. Pliny quotes Aristotle that "no animal dies except at the ebb of the tide." The rising tide was supposed to have a life-giving effect, and it was firmly believed that a child born when the tide was on the flood would be a male. The beliefs relating to the ebb and flow of the tide are superstitions and nothing more. That many individuals do expire when the tide is on the turn is a mere coincidence, for the ebb tide often begins to run just at the time when the vitality of the human body is at its lowest point.

SCEPTICAL PRESENT-DAY SEAMAN.

Superstition such as have been attached to the ninth wave and the ebb of the tide are gradually dying out. The average seaman of the present day is well dosed with materialism. He knows too much about cause and effect. He is compelled to learn the elementary science of winds and tides, and isotherms, with the result that he develops a sceptical frame of mind. An old pilot of blessed memory was an excellent antidote to craven fears and old superstitions. When going aboard a vessel the customary query of the captain, "What do you think of the weather, pilot?" was met with the invariable reply. "Werry inferior, captain, werry inferior." No matter what the conditions were overhead the pilot always labelled the weather "werry inferior." His contempt for the chronic inferiority of climatic conditions was superb. And this contempt for wind and weather is largely shared by the present-day seaman. No longer has he to bow down before the elements. To whistle for a wind would be an anachronism. He defies the ninth and all otherwaves, and puts his trust in the boilers.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.

The following Press note has been issued:—

"An accidental explosion of fireworks, which occurred recently in the Ahmednagar District, causing the death of nine persons, led to the discovery that explosives of the fulminate class, such as chlorate of potash and sulphide of arsenic, are frequently used in the manufacture of fireworks. All District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police are informed that fulminates (class V.) are not allowed to be used in the manufacture of fireworks, and that as chlorates (such as chlorate of potash) in admixture with sulphur or a sulphuret (such as sulphide of arsenic) are fulminates as defined in the rules, this prohibition applies to the use of these articles.

THE latest information regarding the Queen of the Belgians gives rise to the belief that Her Majesty will shortly be restored to health.

SIR ELDON GORST.

Report on Egyptian Administration.

THE report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt during 1910 was issued in mail week. It is prefaced by a general sketch of policy in Egypt. This sketch starts from the period covered by the last report, which "appeared at a time when the universal horror of the dastardly assassination of the late Prime Minister and the foolish and violent manifestation of Anglophobia culminating with the rejection of the Suez Canal scheme by the General Assembly without genuine discussion were fresh in men's minds, and prevented a calm view being taken of the situation by the English and Egyptian public. . . . Public opinion has cooled down sufficiently to allow a calm and unbiassed judgment to be formed of the situation as it then existed."

After indicating the early circumstances with which the Administration had to contend, the report refers to the fact that Lord Cromer had been considering some years before his departure what steps were possible to associate Egyptians more directly with the conduct of their own affairs. In particular, he recommended the development of the Provincial Councils. Sir Eldon Gorst says with regard to this that since his appointment he has endeavoured to further these intentions in the following directions:—

1. The Egyptian Ministers and officials have been encouraged to take more responsibility and initiative in the affairs of the country.

2. The existing institutions of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly, which, though not really representative of the country, are the only organs possessed by Egypt which can give a non-official opinion, have been granted an opportunity of making their voice heard in matters of importance.

3. The Provincial Councils have been developed and given powers which unable them to be a real factor in local government, especially as regards education.

NATIONALISTS AND BRITISH CONTROL.

As regards the Provincial Councils, Sir Eldon Gorst reports that the account of their proceedings are encouraging. Efforts regarding the Legislative Council and the General Assembly "did not meet with the success they deserved." Both showed a steadily increasing tendency to become mere instruments of the Nationalists' agitation against the occupation. "The main idea of that party has been to bring the occupation to an end by making its task an impossibility, and the chief methods employed consist in undermining the influence of the Anglo-Egyptians officials by constant abuse, insulting all Egyptians who do not take up an antagonistic attitude to British control, and inciting to disorder whenever an opportunity offers. In the execution of this programme the General Assembly and Legislative Council lent themselves as auxiliaries with the result that their newly acquired importance was used as a weapon against those to whom they owed it. The Legislative Council thus became not a body contributing to the work of government, but a body deliberately setting itself to render the business of government impossible, and the conclusion Sir Eldon Gorst draws is that "the policy of ruling this country in co-operation with native Ministers is at the present time incompatible with that of encouraging the development of so-called representative institutions."

Going further into the matter, Sir Eldon Gorst arrives at the conclusion that the principal reason has been that the adoption of this policy has been regarded by both Egyptians and European colonies as a sign of weakness. He declines to discuss "the manifest absurdity of this legend," but attributes the wide currency it has obtained partly to the endeavours of the Nationalists, but also to certain sections of the local European press, which have been on general grounds hostile to any encouragement of the Egyptian element in the Administration and which lost no opportunity of proclaiming that each successive step was a mark of weakness and an attempt to pacify the extremists.

As to the future, Sir Eldon says: "We have to make the Egyptian understand that His Majesty's Government do not intend to allow themselves to be hustled into going further or faster in the direction of self-government than they consider to be in the interests of the Egyptian people as a whole. Until this elementary lesson has been thoroughly learnt no proposals for further developing the Legislative Council can be usefully entertained." He thinks that if the course of events during the last two years brings home to the Egyptians the fact that progress with self-government is dependent on convincing the British people that it will be for the benefit of the whole community, the failure will not be pure loss. He thinks that the political situation shows a healthier state than at any time during the last few years, and he considers that there never was any cause for uneasiness, such as that evinced in the resolution of the British Chamber of Commerce.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

A section of the report is devoted to the Coptic troubles. Sir Eldon Gorst begins by stating that the organisers of the Coptic Congress, "a small clique of wealthy landowners in Upper Egypt, did not claim to represent more than 12,000 of the 1,700,000 Copts of Egypt, and that they are purely self-constituted representatives of their co-religionists, an influential section of whom, including the Patriarch disapprove of and deprecate, their proceedings." Sir Eldon thinks that had Boutros Pasha lived the agitation would not have arisen, and says that since his death no Copt has appeared of sufficient eminence to influence the more violent spirits of the community. As regards the Coptic complaints in detail, Sir Eldon deals first with that concerning religious teaching in the Government schools. He says that the grievance of having to pay their own religious teachers was not great, as only 31 classes with 320 pupils were concerned. However, arrangements have been made for this teaching to be paid by the State and a class for teachers in Cairo schools has been instituted. Additional posts have been provided for in the Budget. As regards the provisional schools, the report states that the problem is a very difficult one. The Coptic minority is distributed over unevenly, varying from 2 per cent. in some of the administrative sub-districts to over 20 per cent in some of the Upper Egypt sub-districts, and the proportion of school taxes paid by Copts varies from less than 3 per cent to over 30 per cent. The proposals made by a section of the Copts that their community should be allotted its own proportion of the special tax is represented by Sir Eldon Gorst as not likely to prove advantageous for them. As for Copt pupils in the kuttabs, the report points out that the kuttabs were originally purely Mahomedan institutions, and that the Koran is the basis of education in the Arabic language. As a general principle there will be no Christain teaching in the kuttabs, but where in any village or group of villages the Copts are sufficiently numerous a special Coptic kuttab will be created. Sir Eldon Gorst thinks that the day has not yet arrived when the sheikh and the priest could safely impart religious instruction together in the small space of a kuttab.

As regards representation on the Provincial Councils, the report says that any attempt be the Government to exert pressure in favour of Coptic claims would arouse much resentment, and that though in some places Copts have rather less than fair treatment the average seems to work out fairly evenly.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The question of appointments in the Government service the report meets with the following statistics:—

	Mahomedans.	Copts.
Interior	2,348	3,878
Public Works	604	251
Justice	1,261	220
Education	905	66
Finance	1,301	1,032
Railway and Telegraphs	2,700	3,500
War	307	135
Totals	9,514	8,082

Those figures show, the report says, that the Copts are represented in the Civil Service to an altogether disproportionate extent. The only possible grievance lies in the fact that the posts of moudir, governor, sub-moudir, head of administrative sub-districts, and nearly all the police commands are held by Mahomedans. Sir Eldon Gorst says that for posts demanding prompt and energetic action and the ready obedience of subordinates. Copts are not well qualified, though they are admirable clerks, financiers, and men of business. He proceeds to suggest that owing to the great prosperity of Copts, and the success of Coptic money-lenders in the villages, the position of a Coptic moudir would not be an enviable one.

FINANCE AND THE COTTON CROP.

The report goes on to deal with every part of Egyptian administration. On the financial situation, Sir Eldon Gorst says that the administration is still to a great extent in the dark as to the causes which produced the lamentable cotton crop of 1909, and, on the other hand, the relatively good crop of 1910. It is probable, he says, that measures against the cotton worm, urgent recommendations to the cultivators against excessive watering, the late flood, and the favourable autumn weather contributed to the result. Yet there remains an unknown quantity as a factor in the situation, and steps are being taken to solve this by study and experiment. An agricultural department is in course of formation, and a director general has been chosen with wide experience of the subject with which he will have to deal. The delegations of the Khedivial Agricultural Society have been taken over by the new department, and a staff of technical assistants and inspectors is being formed. A credit has been inserted in the Budget for the formation of this nucleus. But time and experience must be allowed to show the direction in which the development of the department can best proceed.

The Government finances are considered to be on the whole in satisfactory state. The year closed with a surplus, but it is indicated that there is a prospect of heavy expenditure being incurred in the near future in the programme of irrigation, the Assouan dam and the drainage of Cairo. The report of the Domains administration is chiefly noteworthy for the favourable and optimistic remarks about the cotton crop, illustrated by figures which show that, while the area under cultivation was less than in 1909, the value of the crop was nearly double. From the improvement in the cotton crop there followed a certain improvement in the collection of the instalments due to the Agricultural Bank. The greatest arrears are shown in Upper Egypt the basin of which does not grow cotton. The fact is also noted that when the fellah owes money both to the Agricultural Bank, and also to the money-lender, there is no doubt that the latter recovers his money before the Bank. In conclusion, it is stated that in the Delta provinces the success or failure of the Bank's collections will turn on the results of the cotton crop.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

Under the heading of agriculture cotton is principally dealt with. The work of the two commissions, the one dealing with the soil and water supply and the other with the state of the plant and the parasites affecting it, is considered. Great stress is attached to the report on water, regarding which the report says:—"A great deal of detailed information, both practical and scientific is still required before any definite conclusion can be reached, and the collection of this information will involve prolonged investigation throughout the whole country. In the meantime, however certain measures are recommended is an any case beneficial. These are that the cultivators must be taught how and when to water their difference crops, and particular y must be warned of the danger of over-watering after the arrival of the annual flood that to minimise the effects of filtration of water from the canals the levels should be kept as low as possible at all times, and particularly that rotations of high and low level in the canals should be imposed immediately the summer rotations are displaced by the arrival of the flood; that where the soil is permeable catch drains should be laid along both sides of the canals to stop infiltration; and, finally, that the whole drainage system of the country ought to be extended and improved." Special emphasis is laid on the necessity for further experiments as to the nature of the soil, artificial manuring seed and the planting of new varieties.

Commenting on these reports, Sir Eldon Gorst observes with satisfaction that there is already a considerable change of practice on the part of the cultivator as the result of the warnings of the irrigation officers as to the dangers of over-watering. As to the seed, it has been decided to establish a plant-breeding station under the direct control of a botanist. As to cotton pests, sermons were even preached in the mosques impressing the necessity of energetic action, and information on the best methods was circulated throughout the villages.

With regard to education in general, the report refers to the increasing demand fos secondary schools, which has been met almost entirely by private initiative. A considerable increase is also recorded in the numbers attending technical schools, which are Government institutions. In conclusion, Sir Eldon Gorst alludes with satisfaction to the reforms introduced into the El-Azhar University and other Mahomedan religious institutions. "The fact that the prejudices and innate conservatism of the old-fashioned type of Moslem had been overcome by methods of peaceful persuasion is a most hopeful sign for further progress in the future in bringing these institutions up to date, and proves that the desire for improvement has penetrated to quarters which have hitherto been recalcitrant."

THE SOUDAN RAILWAY.

The report on the Soudan is annexed. It states that the principal feature has been the further progress of the railway south of Khartoum. In the first quarter of 1910 the Blue Nile bridge linking Khartoum North with Khartoum itself was opened, and the year ended with the completion of the bridge across the White Nile at Rabak and the extension of the line from Sennar across the Gezira to Kosti, a rapidly growing town on the west bank of the White Nile. Thence the line will be pushed on in the course of 1911 towards El Obeil, and it is hoped that it will reach that town in the early months of 1912.

Chief among the events of political importance to the Soudan during 1910 was the taking over of the Lado Enclave on the death of King Leopold, whereby a tract of 17,000 square miles was added to the southern province of Mongalla. It should always be borne in mind, continues the report, that for the money spent on the Soudan, Egypt has acquired a peaceful Southern frontier and an assured water supply—two factors of vital importance to her prosperity and progress.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Umbria, Cumbala Hill and Dongri	1	1	6
C Market Dhoni Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	4	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Harbour	0	1	0
Hospital	0	2	11
Total	20	14	91
This day last year	15	14	89

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 1st, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	19	2
B	116	159	6
B	106	117	5
C	55	39	2
D	114	80	1
E	116	14	1
E	73	53	2
F	29	1	0
G	33	1	0
Total	687	483	19
Same as date	1,312		

GENERAL NOGI, the victor of Port Arthur, will go to Germany at the end of this month to thank the Emperor personally for the *Ordre Pour le Merite* which his Majesty conferred upon him after the fall of the fortress.

SUBMARINE MINES.

Reserve Scheme Imperilled by Parsimony.

A good deal of disappointment has been caused in naval circles by the reported failure of the Admiralty scheme for the establishment of a reserve, drawn from the North Sea fishermen, for mine-sweeping on the high seas. The first annual training of this new branch of the Navy was fixed to begin on the 22nd ultimo, and the torpedo-gunboat "Circe" and the Admiralty-owned trawlers "Driver," "Seaflower", "Seamew", "Sparrow", "Spider" and "Rose" were, says a writer in mail week, detailed to embark members of the reserve for this purpose. It is reported, however, that out of the 300 men whom the Admiralty hoped for, less than a single trawler's crew have so far come forward, in consequence, chiefly, of the low rates of pay offered while under training and on service.

In the case of "skippers"—a rating which appears in the Navy List for the first time in connection with the new reserve—the pay while afloat is 9s. a day, with an annual retainer of £10 and a gratuity of 90s. on the completion of training. Mates and engineers are paid 6s. a day, an annual retainer of £8, and a gratuity of £3; and others 3s. a day, £4 as a retainer, and a gratuity of 10s. In the case of skippers, mates, and engineers there is, it is believed, no complaint on the score of finance, but the humbler members of the new reserve would seem to have some cause for dissatisfaction with a weekly wage of a guinea and a gratuity of 10s. Twenty-four skippers enrolled themselves in the first six weeks.

The mine-sweeping reserve has been established as the result of facts which were brought to the notice of the Admiralty several years ago by a lieutenant on the supplementary list, and in connection with which a number of experiments were carried out in 1907-8 under the supervision of Lord Charles Beresford, then Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet and of the staffs of his Majesty's ship "Vernon" and his Majesty's ship "Actaeon," torpedo schoolships at Portsmouth and Sneerness respectively. As a result of these experiments the Admiralty, having already converted half a dozen second-class cruisers into mine-laying vessels, purchased from various owners a number of fishing trawlers, whose fishing gear had to be altered only very slightly to fit them for mine-sweeping. When the system had been perfected an appeal was made to owners to place their vessels at the disposal of the Admiralty in case of national need, and to this there was a ready response. No payment of any sort was offered in the way of subsidy, but it is understood that any loss or damage would be made good by the Government.

VALUE OF MINES.

Since the Russo-Japanese war the submarine mine has been much cultivated as a weapon of naval war—a fact which is largely due to the great damage which was wrought through its agency in that conflict. In a brief but excellent account of the naval campaigns of the war, entitled "La Lutte pour l'Empire de la Mer," Captain Rene Daveluy, of the French navy, gives the following list of ships sunk or damaged by mines:—

JAPANESE.	RUSSIAN.
Hatsuse, battleship, sunk.	Pobieda, battleship, badly damaged.
Yashima, battleship, sunk.	Sevastopol, battleship, badly damaged.
Asahi, battleship, slight injuries forward.	Petropavlovsk, Battleship; sunk.
Hei-Yen, coast defence ship sunk.	Bayan, armoured cruiser, badly damaged.
Sai-Yen, coast defence ship sunk.	Boyarin, cruiser, sunk.
Takasago, cruiser, sunk.	Yenesei, mine-layer, sunk.
Akashi, cruiser, badly damaged.	Gramiyatski, gunboat, sunk.
Chiyoda, cruiser, badly damaged.	Sobr, gunboat, sunk.
Miyako, scout, sunk.	Vynoslivyi, destroyer, sunk
Kaimon, gunboat, sunk.	
Hayatori, destroyer, sunk.	
Akatsuki, destroyer, sunk.	
Torpedo-boats No. 33 and 43, sunk.	

The Russian armoured cruiser "Cromoboi" was also badly damaged by a mine.

With such a large number of victims to its account, it was natural that the submarine mine, which had then only just been abandoned by the British authorities as a means of harbour defence (a policy which involved the disbandment of 6,000 specialised men), should at once be taken up again; with this difference, however, that instead of being confined to coastal operations it was modified for use on the high seas. The laying of mines and countermines had previously been carried out by ships' launches and cutters, but now medium-sized cruisers were adapted for the purpose. We have now seven of these craft, at present doing two months' exercises in the Irish Sea. They are the "Andromache," "Intrepid," and "Iphigenia," based on the "Nore," the "Naiad," "Latona," and "Thetis" (Portsmouth), and the "Apollo" (Devonport).

An influential section of naval opinion believes that the mine will play a very prominent part in future naval war if the sweeper gives it the chance. Captain Murray F. Sueter, a prominent torpedo specialist, who assisted Captain Bacon in the organisation of our first force of submarine boats, and who is now inspecting captain of airships, has expressed the opinion that "the future successful naval tactician will not be the one who places his fleet in the most advantageous position for gun-fire, but the one who can force his opponent over a skilfully mined area." This is not yet a general opinion; but even if it were, it would still seem that gun-fire would play the most important part in driving the enemy over the mine field.

OFFICERS' DUEL IN BERLIN.

Cause of the Quarrel.

The duel which was fought on the morning of May 10 in the Jungfern-heide between Baron Oswald von Richtofen, formerly an officer in the Uhlans of the Guard and Baron Wilhelm von Gaffron, also an officer of Reserves stands in the forefront of public interest in Berlin owing to the social position occupied by the principals. Baron von Gaffron was mortally wounded in the encounter.

The dispute had its origin in money lent. Baron von Richtofen is now only twenty-five years of age. When little more than a youth he, needing money, borrowed a sum of £1,250 from Baron von Gaffron, who stipulated that £2,000 should be returned to him within a year. In due time Baron von Richtofen's elder brothers, one a judge and the other an official in the Foreign Office, who acted as his guardians, came to hear particulars of the transaction. They refused to pay this exhorbitant rate of interest, and the debt was settled by repayment of the principal, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. But the incident becoming known, Baron von Gaffron was given the cold shoulder by society on the ground that he was a usurer. The latter, smarting under the social ostracism of which he was the subject, struck Baron von Richtofen one day in a restaurant in Berlin.

As an officer of Reserves, the latter laid the matter before a court of honour, who ruled that a duel must ensue. The conditions were three shots at fifteen paces. The meeting took place in a secluded part of the Jungfern-heide, a large wood on the northern outskirts of the city. There were only seven witnesses—the umpire, the two seconds on either side, and a couple of surgeons. Baron von Gaffron fell, shot in the chest at the first exchange. From the first the surgeons pronounced his case hopeless and he died within an hour of reaching the hospital to which he was removed. The bullet had pierced the lungs and internal hæmorrhage ensued.

Baron von Richtofen, on learning of the death of his opponent, reported himself to the military authorities. He will be tried by court-martial and almost as certainly be sentenced to detention in a fortress, probably for a short period only, owing to the fact that the duel was fought on the ruling of a military court of honour. Baron Wilhelm von Gaffron, who was 44 years of age, kept large racing stables and was himself a gentleman rider and an excellent all-round sportsman. His drag was a familiar sight in the streets of Potsdam, where he had lived since his marriage two years ago. There is no sign of any revulsion of popular feeling against duelling, notwithstanding the tragic conclusion of yesterday's meeting. The duel and the result are treated as a matter of course. Only one newspaper, the Radical "Berliner Zeitung," protests against bloodshed in the name of honour.

NATIONAL ART TREASURES.

Suggested Export Duty on Old Masters.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the National Art Collections Fund was held at Burlington House, London, in mail week. Lord Balcarres presided, and was supported by Count Plunkett, Sir Jeffrey Stephenson, Sir Edgar Vincent, Professor Waldestein, Mr. Lionel Cust, the secretary (Mr. Witt), and others.

In proposing the adoption of the report for the past year, Sir Edgar Vincent said that if they had not during that time performed any great achievement, they might congratulate themselves on having produced a marked effect on public opinion in this country, and awaking public interest to the fact that the art treasures of the nation were leaving these shores at far too rapid a rate. That was due to two causes one: the rapid increase of wealth in foreign countries over the Atlantic; and the other, the requirements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country, which tended certainly to some degree to bring art treasures into the market. He had heard of a firm in New York which in the course of the part three months had sold no fewer than six pictures by Rembrandt. They had, therefore, to deal with an altogether new state of affairs, and it was their duty to create public opinion to bring pressure upon the Government to see whether something could not be done to increase the endowment which was now available for the purpose of purchasing works of art for the great national collections. The present endowment was absolutely insufficient under present circumstances.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER'S ASSISTANCE.

In addition to the general claim, they might also put forward a strong moral plea for assistance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because the death duties had undoubtedly greatly accelerated the rate at which works of art were brought into the market. Then, again, he thought it would be desirable that an export duty should be placed on the sale of works of art, and he thought that it might be imposed without unfairness either to present holders of pictures or to intermediaries. With regard to the latter, he acknowledged the patriotism of many of them, but said that Bond-street would be well able to look after itself in the event of an export duty being imposed. The value of the pictures leaving this country for America in an ordinary year of fair trade was between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 so that if they imposed a 10 per cent duty they would be in possession of an annual income of £100,000 to £200,000; that would enable them to purchase three or four pictures of considerable merit each year. Even if such a scheme as that was not adopted he thought that some other means could be found to assist the country to retain great works of art and to direct a portion of the stream of pictures now leaving private collections in this country into the public galleries.

Mr. Lionel Cust seconded.

Lord Balcarres, in supporting the proposition, said that during the past twelve months they had acquired many interesting examples of Eastern art. The event of the last twelve months which had created the greatest interest was the loss of Rembrandt's "Mill." Owing to a variety of circumstances the committee of the fund felt that their intervention in that matter was impossible. In that case the first offer was made to the nation at a reduced price, but he was afraid that the criticism and the personal asperity of the criticism with which that offer was greeted in certain quarters could not fail to be a deterrent to others, who, in similar circumstances, might be anxious from public spirited motives to offer the nation the first chance of acquisition. During the past few months pictures of great importance had been privately sold without the nation having had any opportunity of intervention, and the owners had escaped from a very disagreeable type of personal criticism.

The proposition was carried and the committee were re-elected.

Count Plunkett expressed the hope that the time would soon come when there would be a ministry of art in England.

Professor Waldestein, while welcoming the proposal to place an export duty on works of art, said that contemporary art would of necessity be excluded, because that would trench upon an economic aspect of the case which could not be ignored.

COL. MORGAN AS "MESSING ADVISER."

In the House of Commons on May 9, Capt. Clive asked the Under Secretary for War whether he could give the name of the first holder of the new office of retired officer employed as messing adviser at the War Office, and whether he would be expected to give his whole time in return for the salary of £300.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said that the office would be held by Col. H. G. Morgan, C.B., D.S.O. His whole time would be at the disposal of the War Office.

Capt. Clive asked if this was the Col. Morgan who was invited to retire from the Army in consequence of the adverse comments on his conduct during the war by the Butler Committee and the Royal Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Farwell, and, if so, would the hon. gentleman state the facts which now justified his reinstatement.

Mr. Acland replied that he was the same officer.

Mr. J. Ward: What is the justification for his appointment?

Mr. Acland: The justification is that no corruption was in any way found against that officer, only undoubted culpability under the Army Regulations and on this ground he was asked to retire, but he is a very able officer, and it is considered that as he is better qualified than anyone else to do this work there is no reason why he should not be employed.

Capt. Clive: Are there not any other officers qualified for this work who have not been found in any way culpable? (General cheers).

Mr. Acland: No, sir. That is exactly the point. (Ironical Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.) Col. Morgan is an officer of very exceptional ability, and it is felt that he can do this work better than anybody else.

Mr. MacVeagh: Is not the fact that he was found guilty of making a mess in South Africa a good reason for his appointment as messing adviser to the War Office? (Laughter.)

The report of the Royal Commission on war stores in South Africa says:—"The first group of contracts investigated by us which calls for report is that under the name of Meyer (Limited). The relations of this firm with Mr. F. C. Morgan, Col. Morgan's brother, and apparently, therefore, with Col. Morgan himself, have been severely criticised in the report of the committee presided over by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Butler." After stating the history of the case in detail, the commissioners go on to say:—"We find no evidence to show that any fraudulent conspiracy between Col. Morgan and Meyer and Frank Morgan ever existed. While dismissing this serious charge, we are constrained to say that Col. Morgan's conduct in arranging for his brother's employment at a large salary, and a bringing him out to South Africa, is open to grave comment. . . . We are of opinion that this arrangement with Meyer for the employment of F. C. Morgan was contrary to the spirit and letter of the King's Regulations. We feel compelled to add that Col. Morgan can hardly complain if his conduct in these matters has given rise to grave suspicion." In reference to another matter, the report says:—"The events described under the title of the 'chaff case' and of 'Eloff's Farm' occurred in the period when Col. Morgan was still in South Africa, and include certain transactions in which that officer was not free from blame." The report, it should be added, describes Col. Morgan as follows:—"Col. Morgan is an Army Service Corps officer of exceptional ability, and he has had a career of rapid and deserved success."

It Has Cured Others, It Will Cure You.

A. N. Ransom, Mondci, Wis., says: "I was unable to sleep or do my work properly, a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm was given me and after using it I was, to my surprise, very much better. I can now dress myself and can sleep well."

This is just an extract from a letter he sent acknowledging the wonderful results that this great Rheumatism remedy achieved. If you are suffering—don't delay a day—get a bottle of it to-day and very quickly you will find that it brings blessed relief.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

King's Challenge Trophy.

The King, who is patron of the International Horse Show, to be held at Olympia from June 12 to June 24, recently offered to give a gold cup of the value of £500 for jumping round the course by individual military officers of any nationality. On further consideration it has been decided that the prize shall assume a different form. It will now be a trophy representing St. George and the Dragon. The trophy will be thirteen and a half inches in height without the pedestal and of eighteen carat gold. The design selected is a very spirited one, representing St. George mounted on a horse thrown back on its haunches, while beneath the horse is the Dragon, to which St. George is giving the "coup de grace" with a spear. On the coinage the weapon with which he deals the final blow is a short sword, but in the Insignia of the Garter a spear is shown, although in other respects the design is quite different from that adopted for the King George V. trophy. The trophy will be mounted on a blue-veined white marble pedestal. The commission to execute the trophy has been awarded, after an open and keen competition, to Messrs. Garrard and Co., goldsmiths to the Crown, 25 Haymarket, S. W.

THE FOREIGN ENTRIES.

In the military officers' classes 120 British officers and seventy foreign officers had entered up to May 6, but it is expected that these figures will be considerably increased. Entries have been received from Tidworth, the Curragh, Colchester, Norwich, Andover, Canterbury, Netheravon, and practically every cavalry depot in England and Ireland. From Aldershot one regiment alone (the 19th Hussars) has entered fifteen horses in the jumping classes. The officers who will compete include the following:—

Capt. the Hon. C. Fellowes, Capt. E. H. Brassey, M. V. O., Capt Lord Hugh Grosvenor and Sir Richard Sutton (1st Life Guards); Capt. the Hon. A. H. Strutt (2nd Life Guards); Major Lord Crichton, Capt. Lord Tweedmouth, Capt H. E Brassey, Capt. Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr, and Lieut, Lord Victor Paget (Royal Horse Guards); Col. H. M. Grenfell, M.V.O., and Major O. B. B. Smith Bingham, D.S.O. (3rd Dragoon Guards); Lieut. G. F.H. Brooke (16th Lancers), who won the Connaught Cup at last year's Show; and officers from the 2nd and 4th Dragoon Guards, the Royal Horse Art., the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), the 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, and 19th Hussars, the 5th and 12th Lancers, the Royal Field Art. and the Army Service Corps.

Only three countries (Great Britain, France, and Belgium) last year entered teams for the King Edward Cup. This year there will be teams in addition from Germany, Russia, Italy, the United States, Canada, and, it is hoped, Sweden.

Every officer competing as such at the show will have a seat on Constitution Hill to view the Coronation procession, and hospitality will be shown to the visiting officers in other ways.

THE PACHMARI POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The final in the Pachmari Polo Tournament was played yesterday between the Bhopal Lancers and the Tortoises and resulted in a win for the Lancers by three goals to one. Mrs. Craddock presented the Cup to the winners.

SCENES AT THE COURT OF CHINA.

Boy-Emperor's Dignity.

WRITING on April 20, Reuter's correspondent at Peking, described the reception at the Chinese Court of the ladies of the various Legations, as already reported briefly in our columns.

The party started from the British Legation at 10.30 a. m., Lady Jordan (doyenne) leading and all riding in green chairs. A mounted escort preceded the representative of each Legation, the guard from the Belgian and Italian Legations looking particularly smart. At the Santo Men the party halted and the visitors left their chairs and entered small open chairs, each carried by two men. Passing over the famous marble bridge, the party was led to the new palace, situated in the Coal Hill enclosure which is not part of the old Forbidden City. This new portion of the Winter Palace was nearly completed at the time of the death of the late Empress Dowager who intended it as a retreat, a quiet place where she might pass the declining days of her life, on the borders of the beautiful lake. Close to the North Lake the Party halted finally, and were ushered into a reception-room where outer jackets necessary in the keen open air were laid aside.

MAGNIFICENTLY ATTIRED PRINCESSES.

Proceeding on towards the heart of the palace, the visitors were met in one of the halls by a group of magnificently attired princesses, who stood in a semicircle, and, as the foreign ladies approached, formed two lines and led the way to the Throne. The audience chamber was draped with yellow silk of exquisite texture. On the dais strips of light cloth were laid down for the visitors to walk upon. The Empress Dowager sat smiling on a throne of beautifully embossed black wood. On a table in front of her Majesty lay a richly jewelled sceptre, which was at once lifted carefully and carried away by a group of attendant eunuchs. The Empress Dowager then arose and shook hands with the foreign ladies in turn as they came before the throne. Her Majesty was richly dressed, but not clothed in official robes. She appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Passing on towards the Emperor, the visitors were delighted to see that his Majesty was as much interested in the event as were they themselves. His Majesty is rather small for his age (he is five), but he looked healthy, and a striking resemblance to the late Emperor was noticed, both in expression and features, as the future ruler of 400 millions of people sat watching with evident astonishment the strange beings he was seeing for the first time. His little feet, encased in mandarin boots, scarcely reached beyond the edge of the throne. Still he was the personification of youthful dignity as he bowed gravely as each lady came before him. On the top of the Emperor's hat was seen the famous Emperor's pearl, a jewel of wondrous size and lustre. The Chinese are superstitious about this pearl. It is the common belief that when the pearl is lost the dynasty will end.

GROWTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A return of the trade, commerce, and condition of the people of the United Kingdom, moved for by Mr. Esser, has been issued as a parliamentary paper [133]. Although the paper consists of only two foolscap pages of statistics, it contains much information of interest. It shows that whereas the population has grown from 24,000,000 in 1831 to 45,500,000 (estimate) last year, the death-rate per thousand from the year 1871 has decreased from 21·5 to 13·9 least year. The birth-rate per thousand has since 1871 shown a steady decline from 33·8 to 24·7 last year. The number of paupers has shown a decline since 1861, when the average number was 364 per 10,000 of the population, whereas the figures for last year were 248 per 10,000. It is added that the total cost of poor relief for the year is not yet available. The total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) for the year is estimated as £253,164,000, this working out at £5 1s. 4d., as against £5 10s. 10d. the previous year. The total quantity of home grown wheat and imported wheat and wheat-flour retained for home consumption is given as 147·4 in million cwts., the consumption per head being 3·2 cwt. The value of fish of British taking landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom is given as £11,650,000, as against £11,085,000 in the previous year. The total value of the net imports of merchandise (deducting re-exports) is stated to be £574,664,000, or £12 12s. 9d. per head of population. For the previous year the figures were £533,360,000 and £11 17s. respectively. The total value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is returned at £430,590,000, the value per head of population being £9 9s. 5d. These figures, it is added, include the value of ships and boats (new) and their machinery exported.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette," June 1.)

Mr Nasarwanji Bezanji to be substantive pro tem Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, LL B promoted, and to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, displacing Mr Odhavji Derji.

Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf Quraishi to be a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr Ganpat Shivram Hegde, Acting Mamlatdar petha Bhatkal in the district of Kanara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Zal K N Kabraji is confirmed as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, taking rank immediately below Mr. Vaman Narayan Barve.

A temporary appointment created of Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of six months, with effect from the 1st June and Mr Krishnaji Hari Kirkire, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad reported to hold it and to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr Ramchandra Baji Khangaonkar to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Mr Anant Krishna Asundi to act as Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Amalner, pending further orders.

The powers of a Magistrate of the First Class conferred on Mr. R V Padbidri Mamlatdar, taluka Halyal in the Kanara District being no longer required are withdrawn.

Six temporary appointments of Additional Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judges for six months, are created and the undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to hold them pending further orders:—Mr Dattatraya Trimbak Chaubal, LL B, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yaval, Mr Bhagubhai Motiram Butti, LL B, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malvan, Mr Nanuji Keshrinath Mastakar, LL B, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dapoli, Mr Dinshah Manekji Mehta, LL B, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, Mr Dattatraya Venkatrav Yennemadi, LL B, to act as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot.

Mr Balaji Venkatesh Potdar, LL B to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge Haveri, with effect from the 31st May vice Mr Anant Krishna Asundi, LL B transferred.

Mr Gul Mahommed, Inspector of Experiments in Sind to act as Second Deputy Director of Agriculture during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S Henderson or pending further orders.

Mr Abdullah Mian Oosmanmian Koreishi to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr Bhailal Purushottam Shah to be District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakor, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana.

Mr W P Kees, District Excise Inspector, Pen, Nagothna and Sudhagad, Kolaba District, having been appointed to act as Supervisor, Uran Distilleries Mr R B Chinoy, District Excise Inspector, Alibag, is directed to hold the vacant charge in addition to his own.

Mr Narayan V Mohile, Excise Inspector, Vengurla Distillery, Ratnagiri District, has been granted privilege leave for one month and a half combined with furlough for four and a half months, with effect from the 28th ultimo, and the following arrangement ordered:—Mr Hari Ramji Jadhav, Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, to act as Distillery Inspector, Vengurla, vice Mr Mohile Mr Mallesh Nilkanth Gowdnaik, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, Kanara District, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, vice Mr Jadhav Mr Krishnaji Hari Jadhav, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, vice Mr Gowdnaik, from the 18th instant.

Mr Chunilal Keshavlal Shah, LL B, to be Assistant to the District Government Pleader of Kaira with effect from 12th June until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Bapuji Narayan Samant as a Conciliator in the Malvan Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of Thakor Mansinghji Raisinghji as a Conciliator in the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Laxmishankar Motiram Bhatt is authorised him to practise as a pleader in the Broach District instead

BY THE WAY.

JUDGE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

It is difficult to realise that on May 8, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes completed his seventieth year. It seems only the other day that his father was still on the roll of living American men of letters. The second Oliver has not sought fame as an author, but has reached the foremost rank in his own profession, having occupied for more than eight years a seat on the Supreme Court of the United States. Before taking up the law he had shared the military experience that came to so many of the young men of his time. When the Civil War broke out he promptly volunteered, and during his three years' service he saw much severe fighting, and was several times wounded. After admission to the Bar he gained a sound and brilliant reputation as a lawyer and held a Professorship in the Harvard Law School before being raised to the Bench.

SPRING "FEVER."

The "Lancet" calls attention to a curious phenomenon which sometimes quite consciously, and at other times unconsciously, affects most people about this time of year. It has been variously described as a "sort of restlessness," or "a feeling of recklessness and adventure." Some people assert that they experience an added piquancy in life and a general quickening of perception. Others, again feel an unwonted depression; to the majority, however, the spring—season is certainly felt as giving fresh buoyancy and a feeling of hopefulness in life. Making due allowance for those whose imagination merely may be stirred by the creative power of spring, these sensations, the "Lancet" thinks, must surely be the natural expression of definite physiological state which recurs annually at this time of year.

A BIG DEMAND FOR DANDELIONS.

Until the recent rains, writes a Home correspondent, the cold, dry spring had caused a great scarcity of green vegetables, with the rather curious result that there has been a greatly increased demand for dandelions. These medicinal plants have always been popular favourites on the Continent, especially for salads, and the inhabitants of Minorca, when their harvest had been destroyed by locusts, lived for a whole year on "lion's teeth." They can generally be found among the foreign colony in Soho, but during the past few week they could be seen for sale all over London, and the price per pound rose from three-pence to six-pence. This looks like an easy path to fortune.

LORD BROUGHAM AND CANNES.

Not everyone may know that it was Lord Brougham who first called the attention of his countrymen to the glories of Cannes. The fact is recalled by a "Scotsman" contributor, who has recently been visiting the charming resort. Curiously enough, he tell us, Lord Brougham was stopped at Cannes, most against his will. He was bound for southern Italy, but as he had passed through a cholera-stricken country he was put into quarantine at the frontier. Lord Brougham had time to look about him and consider things. He soon forgot the annoyance of the delay in admiration of the flowers, scenery, and climate and capabilities of the place. He bought land (it was cheap enough then), built himself a comfortable house, where he carried on his Government work during part of each winter, and his residence there and the letters he wrote home attracted year by year an ever-increasing number of his countrymen to the favoured spot.

MR. T. R. WOODFIELD.

Connected with Lord Brougham was another Englishman, Mr. Thomas Robinson Woodfield. He is not so much associated with the creation of Cannes as Lord Brougham, nor has he a monument in the town, nor are squares and gardens called after him, as is the case with Lord Brougham; still he did a great deal for the growth of the place. Like Lord Brougham, he bought land and built himself a house, not far from Lord Brougham's property, in what is now the Rue de Frejus. He also built a handsome church on his own property, to the east of his villa, to which he gave the name of Christ's Church. That was in 1856.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIDENCE.

It is interesting to note that the old home of Mr. Woodfield, Villa Victoria, is at present occupied, and has been for two winters past, by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The home has a thorough English country house look about it, and suggests home comforts and peace. It is a long building, two storeys high, with a number of quaint gables, and a tower at its western end, which is a recent addition. It stands due north and south. The main entrance is to the north, facing the Frejus road, from which it is separated by a small garden and lodge. Outwardly the building is not specially attractive.

A VISION OF BEAUTY.

But the moment one enters the house a vision of beauty and brightness meets the eye. The rooms are flooded with sunshine and sweet air. They open on verandahs, which are covered with lovely creepers and sweet-scented flowers. Beyond is a lawn of grass, which is bordered with stretches of the gayest flowers, and shaded by a score of magnificent palms, each about thirty feet in height, the growth of sixty or seventy years. Beyond the lawn are orange and lemon trees, and thickets of pine and ilex, laurel, and flowering shrub, and then beyond all the glorious blue sea glistening in the sunshine, its wavelets gently breaking on a sandy beach that stretches eastward to La Croisette, and westward to the far-famed Esterels. Such is Mr. Chamberlain's peaceful and beautiful Cannes home.

ENGLAND'S HEALTHIEST TOWN.

The garden city of Letchworth, it is now claimed is the healthiest town in England. The lately published mortality rates are as follow: Death rate per 1000, 4·2; infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births, 54·5. Letchworth, "Garden Cities" reminds us, is not a well-to-do suburb, but a busy manufacturing town, possessing about thirty factories employing many thousands of workers. Compared with London with an infant death rate of 144, and Shoreditch with an infantile mortality rate of 140, or Bermondsey 138, Hammersmith 120, or the whole London area of 108, these figures present a powerful argument for an extension of own-planning principles.

ADVERTISING IN JAPAN.

From time to time a half-hearted attempt is made in this country and in America to prevent the desecration of fields and woods by glaring advertisements. It has been left to Japan to give the Western world the lead in this matter, for a law has recently been passed by both Houses of Parliament at Tokio giving the Government the power to protect picturesque sites against the abuse of advertisements. The Government is, in fact, to have the guardianship of the scenery of Japan, and anything that tends to spoil the natural beauty of the country is to be prohibited. We are very glad to hear this, for already the famous grove of trees at Hakone has been spoilt by an enterprising merchant, who has turned them into so many sandwichmen for the advertisement of his wares. The proper place for advertisements, one begs leave to say, is a newspaper or a town hoarding.

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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ENGLISH DANCERS TRAINED IN RUSSIAN METHODS.

These are great days for the Alhambra "corps de ballet." All the old methods have been laid aside. M. Gorsky, from the Imperial Opera House at Moscow, is temporarily in command. The Russian master, who taught Pavlova and Mordkin, is now at the Alhambra teaching English girls how they, too, may dance like these Russians. Let us watch the training at rehearsal, writes a correspondent. The girls in their short white practice skirts are grouped about the stage. The figure in black and white in front of them is M. Gorsky—a man slightly and sparely built, whose white working jacket seems to harmonise with the artistic atmosphere he creates around him. The music begins, the groups fall into their places, M. Gorsky always at the head, leading and inspiring, beating time with outstretched foot, directing with his arms, and now with amazing quickness and grace dancing himself, and giving his pupils a vivid, personal picture of every movement.

SURVEY FROM A LADDER.

Sometimes he will stand on a chair or go to the ladder at the side of the stage and survey his work from its higher rungs. But he will not be there for more than a moment. If his pupils are to be well trained he must be right amongst them all the time, giving each some special attention, and teaching the great lesson of all that the success of the whole ballet depends upon the perfect movements of each individual member. And everything he does has about it a grace and swiftness that astonish. There is no shouting or exclaiming. Indeed, a wonderful part throughout the training is that M. Gorsky does not speak a word of English, and his pupils do not speak a word of Russian or French, the two languages to which he is accustomed. By his side stands an interpreter, who gives a direction now and again if necessary. Speech, however, is not really required. M. Gorsky's language is universal. In every movement of the body is contained all the meaning in the world.

A TALK WITH M. GORSKY.

After a rehearsal, a press representative asked M. Gorsky what he thought of his material. He had nothing but praise for his Alhambra pupils, for their good discipline and their keenness to learn. What he is doing is to get them away from the conventional ballet lines. "A ballet," he said, "should be a picture, not a series of lines, and the head and face and every limb should be used to play its part in the general scheme." Hitherto, there has been too much "legomania," as M. Gorsky called it, whilst the upper part of the body has been running to seed, doing nothing, taking no part in the movements. Then too, he explained, he is getting from each individual as much life and temperament as possible. His method is first to explain to the entire corps the story of the ballet; then to give them the history of every dance, and show them exactly the meaning of every movement; and finally to select for the various dances those those who are most suited to perform them, and Constantly to practice with them until they are perfect. The results of M. Gorsky's work will be seen in the Coronation ballet that is to be produced at the Alhambra this month.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND THE COLISEUM.

Recently Father Vaughan visited the Coliseum at the request of Miss Ellaline Terriss, who is playing Joan of Arc at that theatre. Father Vaughan has sent the following letter to Mr. Oswald Stoll: Dear Mr. Stoll,—At the request of Miss Ellaline Terriss I went to see her interpretation of our sainted heroine Joan of Arc. Being there I took the opportunity of following your programme from start to finish. Many a time during it I asked God to bless you for providing the public, but especially our over-wrought toilers, with an entertainment in which there was not a single turn with even a wrong motive in it. And yet the whole entertainment was not only clever, varied, and most amusing, but entirely appropriate for all sections of the community. How intensely grateful I feel to you for a programme so clean, so straight, so right, and at the same time so thoroughly interesting I cannot pretend in words to express. We are ready enough to condemn fraudulent foodstuffs for the body, but when it comes to catering for the soul, some of us do not seem able to resist the temptation of serving up something hot off the hob off hell it elf. Perhaps nobody knows better than I do the crop of foul vice that is bred by all such turns or gags. To you, then, I extend my two hands and warmly thank you for making the Coliseum an object-lesson in an entertainment at once wholesome and delightful. I pray God you never lower the flag you are flying in a clean crisp, and sunny atmosphere.—Yours sincerely and gratefully, Bernard Vaughan.

NEW LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein landed at Plymouth on Thursday of mail week on his way from New York to London to complete preparations for his new opera house. He was distinctly reticent, but admitted that he had come to stay in England for good, adding: "There is a great deal for me to do before my opera house can be opened in November next, and not too much time. "For instance, there is all the scenery and twelve thousand costumes to be made. I am intending to have all this done in London at an expenditure of about dols. 400,000 (£80,000). I am not going to be provincial in my productions. I think I know what London wants. I think I am an expert in my profession, but London opera lovers do not need any instruction from me. I mean my opera house to be a temple of grand opera, which will be produced on a scale never before contemplated in England." Questioned as to what would be his first production, Mr. Hammerstein said: "My opponents are closely watching me, and I cannot afford to make my plans public at this stage. I have decided, however, what it will be, and have even settled the repertoire." Asked about his artists, the famous impresario remarked: "There again I must be silent. I am looking for the best talent in the world. I am making engagements every week, but I am not going to mention names at this stage. Yes I thing I shall introduce to the world some new talent which will be worthy of the best traditions of the operatic world. I am not looking to make money by my venture. The production of opera gives me pleasure. That is why I am doing it."

LONDON SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

The programme of the London Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's Theatre has been slightly rearranged, with the result that "King Henry VIII" will be played from June 12 to June 24 inclusive. "The Merchant of Venice" will only be given on four occasions—namely, Wednesday, June 28, to Saturday, July 1. There will be additional matinees on the afternoons of Tuesday. May 30, and Thursday June 8, when Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton will appear in "As You Like It" and "Othello."

ELLEN TERRY ON SHAKESPEARE.

Miss Ellen Terry made a welcome reappearance in London a few days ago when, by arrangement with Mr. Herbert Trench, she gave at a matinee at the Haymarket Theatre one of her talks on Shakespeare with which she has just had such an enormous success in America. The subject of her Haymarket talk will be "Some of Shakespeare's Heroines." In these talks Miss Terry deals with Shakespeare's ladies in her own bright and charming way, and illustrates her ideas by dramatic impersonations.

SHAW SEASON AT THE CRITERION.

Mr. F. C. Whitney has secured an excellent cast for the revival of "Arms and the Man," with which he inaugurated his Bernard Shaw season at the Criterion Theatre, London, recently. Thus, in addition to Mr. Arnold Daly as Captain Bluntschli, Mr. J. Fisher White appeared as Petkoff, Mr. James Hearn as Nicola, Mr. Dawson Milward as Major Sergius Saranoff, Miss Geraldine Olliffe as Catherine Petkoff, Miss Jean Mackinlay Stirling as Louka, and Miss Margaret Halstan as Raina.

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Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—
"My Life was Despaired of,
and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds; the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.
A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.
I OWE MY LIFE,
under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.
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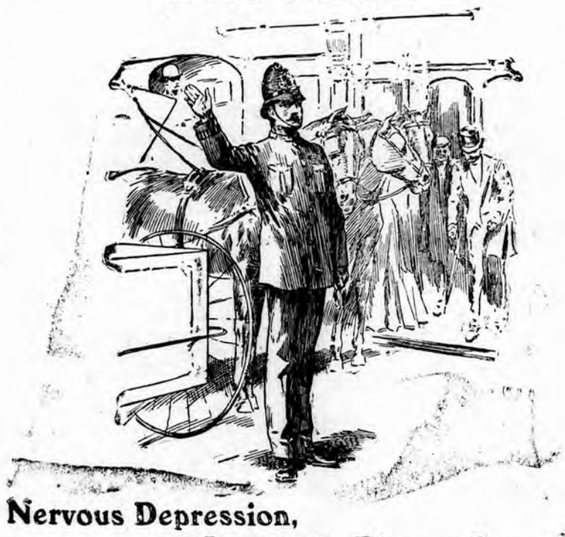

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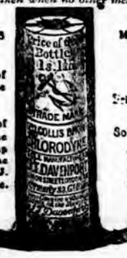

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th Feorua y 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
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